H.F.M

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H.F.M.

VOL. NO. 80

[Missing Pages : 281 To 285]

(Pages 1 to 303) (Total Sheets 153)

பாதுகாப்பு பிரிவு-1

செப்பனிடுபவர் பெயர் [illegible]

செப்பனிடுவதற்காக எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாள் 3/07

செப்பனிட்டு முடித்த நாள் 4/07

[illegible] 20/4/07	[illegible] 23/4/07	[illegible] 24-04-07
சரிபார்க்கும் முதல் மு.நி.பா.எ. கையொப்பம்	சரிபார்க்கும் 2ம் நி.பா.எ. கையொப்பம்.	ஆராய்ச்சி உதவியாளர் கையொப்பம்

H.P.M.
VoL No 80

EXTRACTS I

IN

ABST

I

(Soldiers assaul

of India - Reply of Governm

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REFERENCE: G.O.No.915~~ss~~-16 (Confi

Public Department.

The "Bengalee" paper stated that one o

soldiers posted at Trichy to guard the Boer War

assaulted twice by the villagers when the former attem

outrage the women of the village. The Government of Indi

the Government of Madras about the truth of the statement

Government of Madras in reply stated that only once a

soldier was assaulted and the report was sent to the

of India. The Second case found publication in "Bengalee"

mere fiction.

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ment of Madras Rep

the assault by natives on a British

details are not available.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

3 Event (1903

ABSTRACT OF THE G.OS

Assault by Mr. Mulling's - Reporting to the Government of India particulars regarding an assault by Mr. Mullings's - of the P.W.D. on a native.

Mr. C.J.Mullings of the Madras Public Works department assaulted a railway clerk by name G.Ramanatha Iyer, when there was some delay to issue ticket to him owing to non-availability of sufficient change. The news found publication in the Hindu dated 4th April 1903. The Government of India asked the Government of Madras to report on the subject. The following the reply s by the Governement of Madras.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 592-3(Confidential)dated 2-7-19

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3. His Excellency the Governor in Cour
explanation submitted to Government by Mr.
correspondence which passed between Mr.
Manager of the Madras Railway Company
assault. It is clear to His Excelle
ings has entirely failed to form
conduct in the affair. Assumi
by Mr. Mullings, was given
considers that Mr. Mulling
reprehensible. The Gove
Mullings in connection
not only reveals a se
discredit on the publ
trust that in his fut
his temper more unde

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Swadeshi Movement & agitation

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Event - 1907 (Tuticorin Bomb...)

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

The Tuticorin Bomb Outrage - Recording papers relating to the ---

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 1517(Confi)dated ~~30-7-.908~~ 28-2-1907, Judicial Dept.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

Tinnevelly Dt. Magistrate's Office,
Dated 10th April 1907.

From

D.D.Murdoch Esquire I.C.S.,
District Magistrate,
Tinnevelly.

To

The Chief Inspector
of Explosives.

Sir,

I have the honour to state that on the night of the 3rd instant at Tuticorin one man was killed and another injured by the explosion of what appears to have been an infernal machine. The deceased man was a Mahomedan Engineer of a Cotton Press (The New Berar Company). The injured man is his uncle. The occurrence took place about 8 P.M. Between 10 & 11 P.M. the injured man made a statement to the Sub-Magistrate to the effect that a tin was brought by a messenger who said it contained medicine for the Engineer, that he received it and gave it to the Engineer who turned it over and looked at it, and that then the explosion occurred.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Swadeshi Movement & Political Events 1900-1911.

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Recording papers showing statistics of crime connected with - since January 1905.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 369(Confi)dated 27-2-1911, Judicial Dept.

Home Department.
D.O.No. 9 Political.
Calcutta, the 10th February 1911.

My dear Cardew,

The Government of India are anxious to obtain if possible, materials for a statement showing the progress of, and fluctuations in, crime connected with the Unrest during various periods. The periods into which it is intended to divide the survey are given in the margin. I am to enquire whether there are any records in the Secretariat of your Government, from which a statement of the nature contemplated could readily be compiled. I am to explain, in making this enquiry, that the Government of India have no desire or intention to occasion the heavy labour which would be involved in compiling figures, if they are not already on record in an accessible form. The information which is required is not necessarily of a detailed nature. It would be sufficient if the number of cases of all kinds, whether brought to trial, or merely reported to the police or other officers of Government, could be shown for each period; and it would be conveninet, though not essential, if the total could be subdivided into a few broad heads showing the nature of the cases such as whether tried or merely reported; whether dacoities assaults, murders, etc.

(1) January 1905 to April 1907
(2) May 1907 to November 1907.
(3) November 1907 to December 1908
(4) The year 1909.
(5) The year 1910.

The favour of a very early reply is solicited.

Yours affectionately.

6 - 11-

The answer to the enquiry contained in Mr. Earle's G.O. of the 10th instant must, I submit, be in the negative. There are no records from which could be compiled a statement showing the progress of, and fluctuations in, crime connected with the unrest. and there do not appear to have been any instances of the particular kinds of crime enumerated at the end of the D.O. in which any connection with the unrest can be traced.

2. I have been through the Police Administration Reports since 1905, the Reports on Criminal Justice for the same years, the C.I.D., Weekly Abstracts, and the Judicial confidential indexes and I can find nothing of the kind referred to except the following cases:-

(i) The Tuticorin Bomb outrage in April 1907-- G.O.1517 Judl., dated 2[illegible]-8-1907. There was no evidence, however, to connect this with seditious movements.

(ii) The Cocanada Riot on 31-5-1907.

(iii) Some cases of petty assault upon Europeans appear to have occurred at the time of B.C.Pal's visit to Madras in 1907 (vide page 4 of notes to Despatch Confl. No. 8, dated 21-11-07.

(iv) The Tinnevelly and Tuticorin Riots in March 1908.

(v) The Tenali Bomb case in 1909 (See para 14 page 13 of Police Administration Report for 1909.

(vi) The so-called "Political" Burglary case in Kistna para 18 at page 18 of Police Administration Report for 1909.)

3. There were also since 1907 a number of prosecutions for seditious writings and speeches, complete lists of which will be found in G.O.s 44, dated 12-1-1909 and 758, dated 21-5-1910.

4. The above information is all in the possession of India to whom the lists above referred to were sent, and who also see our Police Administration Reports. It seems clear, therefore, that we can furnish no statement of the kind contemplated.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Swadeshi Movement & Political agitation 1900

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Events 1911 (Ashe Murder)

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Murder of Mr. R.W.D'E. Ashe. - Directing that the provisions of Part 1 of ActXIV of 1908 shall apply to Preliminary Register Case No.II on the file of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Tinnevelly connected with the - - - - -

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 1127-A(Confidential) dated 11-7-1911, Judl. Dept

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Demi-Official- From P.B.Thomas, Esq., Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Criminal Intelligence and Railways.
To - the Chief Secretary to Government.
Dated - the 7th July 1911.

I have just returned from Travancore. I could not get to ~~Trivandrum without~~ wasting several days, so I confined myself to Shencottah and Punalur and did everything necessary with George. He is working hard over this case and has secured some evidence of conspiracy. It was due entirely to him that Venkatarama Aiyar's statement was secured. He has had two of my men with him most of the time and is still working on at Shencottah and Punalur trying to get further evidence on the same lines as Venkatarama Aiyar's.

He is getting little or no assistance from the State official Punalur, which was practically the head-quarters of the conspiracy is a little place in the jungle. I know it well. It is about as easy a spot to get information in that could well be imagined. The people who know about this case are many of the excise and forest men living in Punalur and with proper exertious on the part of the excise and forest authorities the place could have been turned inside out in ~~xx~~ no time.

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8 - 15

I gathered that there is a general desire not to assist in this case. This is probably due to Brahman influence which is very strongly against us in Tinnevelly also. My reasons for believing that the Tranvancore people are not assisting us even if they are not actually obstructing us - are as follows:-

(1) Vanchi Aiyar's father-in-law is connected with the Darbar.

The Brahman vakils in Tinnevelly are commonly supposed to know all about this case and are very hostile from K.R.Guraswami Aiyar downwards. It is the general belief that he knows all about the murder. He proffered assistance and made what I believe to be one deliberate attempt to mislead us. The temper of the people is very much like it was when the sedition and riot cases were in Court here.

Demi-Official- from the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., I.C.S.Acting Chief Secretary to Government.
To - The Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
Dated - Ootacamund the 10th July 1911.

I am desired to send you the enclosed copy of a letter from Thomas regarding the attitude of the Travancore authorities towards the conspiracy enquiry. Gillman had some talk with Rajagopala Chari on this subject and mentioned to him (i) the loss of Harihara Aiyar's correspondence and (2) the ordering of a Diwan Peishcar (? the District Magistrate of Quilon) to Punalur with instructions to make enquiries independently of George. Gillman said that this indicated that George was not being properly backed up. Rajagopalachari promised to see that George was given every assistance, but Gillman says he seemed to be afraid of palace influence.

I am desired to ask you to use all your influence to secure complete and real co-operation. You should impress on the Darbar that any failure to work loyally with the British police in detecting all the ramifications of this horrible conspiracy is bound to become known and will create a very bad impression. In failing to discover that a conspiracy was brewing the Darbar are in the same position as the British Government and no one would think

of blaming them, but the case will be very different if they hinder the enquiry or show any hesitation in prosecuting it vigorously. If it is true that the Diwan Peishcar was ordered to make enquiries independently of George, the natural inference is that there was some intention of withholding information obtained.

This is a point to which you should direct your attention.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Swadeshi Movement & Political agitation

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

EBSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Events. 1911 (Ashe Murder case)

Forwarding to the Government of India copies of charges and commitment order in the Tinnevelly Murder case

Reference:-G.O.No. 1418 (Confidential) dated 7-9-1911, Judicial Dept

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CHARGE.

(Sections 221,222 and 223 Cr. P.C.)

I,

A.Mc. G.C.Tampoe, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Tinnevelly hereby charge you

1. Nilakanta alias Brahmachari
2. Sankarakrishna Aiyar.
3. Madathukadai Chidambaram Pillay.
4. Muthukumaraswamia Pillay.
5. Subbayya Pillay.
6. Jaganatha Aiyangar.
7. Harihara Aiyar.
8. Bapu Pillai alias Ramaswami Pillay.
9. V.Desikachari,
10. Vembu Aiyar alias Mahadeva Aiyar.
11; Savadi Arunachalam Pillay
12. Alagappa Pillay
13. Absconded.
14. Vande Mataram Subramania Aiyar.
15. Pichumani Aiyar alias. Venkatachalam Aiyar.

as follows:-

1st, that you between the first day of January 1910 and the seventeenth day of June 1911, at Tenkasi, Tuticorin, Shenkottah Punalur, Ottapidaram and elsewhere, conspired to wage war against HIS MAJESTY THE KING EMPEROR OF INDIA and attempt to wage war against HIS MAJESTY THE KING EMPEROR AND FURTHER conspired to deprive HIS MAJESTY THE KING EMPEROR of the sovereignty of British India and further conspired to overawe by means of criminal force, or the show of criminal force, the Government of India and the Government of Madras.
and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 A of the Indian Penal Code, and I hereby direct that you be tried by the HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE OF MADRAS.

Secondly That you at the same time and the same places

11 21.

abetted the murder of one Robert William D'Estcourt Ashe late Collector of the District of Tinnevelly, by one Vanchi Aiyar on the seventeenth day of June 1911 by engaging in a conspiracy for the murder of European officials and that you thereby committed offences punishable under sections 302,107 and 111 of the Indian Penal Code, and I hereby direct that you be tried by the High Court of Judicature of MADRAS.

(Sd) A.Mc.G.C. Tampoe.

30-8-11.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Swadeshi Movement & Political Agitation 1900-

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

12 - 23

Events 1912 (Ashe Murder Case)

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Tinnevelly Conspiracy Case - Reviewing the result of the - and acknowledging the services rendered by the officers concerned in connection with the case.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 1220(Confi)Dated 31-7-1912, Judicial Dept.

Letter - from the Hon'ble Mr. A.G.Cardew, C.S.I., Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

To- the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Dept.
Dated-Ootacamund, the 15th May 1912.
No. 1286-3-Judicial.

The papers read above relate to the criminal proceedings, known as the Tinnevelly conspiracy Case, instituted subsequent to the murder on the 17th June 1911 of Mr.Ashe collector and District Magistrate of Tinnevelly by one Vanchi Aiyar of Shencottah. The murderer himself committed suicide, as did two other persons who were believed to be implicated. The preliminary inquiry was held by Mr. Tampoe, who on the 30th August 1911 committed fourteen persons for trial by the High Court under the section 6 (B) of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (Act XIV of 1908) They were charged with treasonable conspiracy an offence punishable under section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code, and also with the murder of Mr. Ashe by engaging in a conspiracy offences punishable under sections 302,109 and 111 Indian Penal Code. After a prolonged trial lasting over five months, the Special Bench of the High Court , on the 15th February 1912, convicted nine of the fourteen accused on the first count and sentenced them to varying terms of imprisonment They were all acquitted on the second count. Petitions were presented to the High Court under section 26 of the Letters Patent on behalf of all but one of the convicts praying that on certain points of law certified by the Advocate-General the Judgements of the Special Bench might be reviewed by the High Court. These petitions came on for hearing on the 7th March 1912 before a Full Bench of the High Court and were disposed of on the 17th April 1912. With his

letter read above, dated the 30th April 1912, the Honourable the Advocate- General has forwarded the judgements of the Full Bench dismissing all the petitions.

2. The criminal proceedings have thus at length been brought to a satisfactory conclusion and His Excellency the Governor in ~~Council~~ Council recognizes that this result ~~is~~ in a large measure due to the zeal and willing co-operation of the officers entrusted with the investigation and conduct of the case. The Governor in Council has great pleasure in acknowledging the excellent service rendered in the conduct of the case both as Government pleader and Advocate-General by the Hon'ble Mr. Napier, who was ably assisted by the Hon'ble Mr. T.Richmond, Barrister-at-Law, and M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A.Sundara Sastriar Avargal, Public Prosecutor, Tinnevelly. His Excellency in Council also desires to acknowledge the excellent work done by Mr. H.F.W.Gillman, I.C.S., District Magistrate of Tinnevelly, Mr. P.B. Thomas, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Railways, and Criminal Investigation Department, and Mr. F.A. Hamilton District Superintendent of Police, Tinnevelly, in investigating and working up the case. Special credit is, in his opinion due to Messrs. Gillman and Hamilton and the success of the investigation was largely owing to the commendable promptitude with which the latter followed up the clue furnished by the letter found in the murderer's ~~xxxxxx~~ Pocket. The Governor in Council also notes with satisfaction the testimony borne by the Inspector-General of Police to the good work done by Deputy Superintendent T.Venkoba Rao and the ~~undermentioned~~ concerned officers of the Subordinate police staff.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Swadeshi Movement & Political Events 1900-1912 (Ashe Murder Case)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Ashe Murder Case - Recording report on the history of the - by Deputy Superintendent T.Venkoba Rao.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 1471(Confi)dated 16-9-1912, Judicial Dept.

The following extract from the report on the history of the Ashe murder case prepared by Deputy superintendent T.Venkoba Rao contains details regarding judgement in Ashe murder case.

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50. Towards the end of June 1911 Mr. Cardozo went to Ootacamaund, with the evidence collected till then, to place all facts before Government and take orders. The Government then directed action to be taken under section 121-A Indian Penal Code, and empowered on 8th July 1911 Mr. P.B.Thomas, Deputy Inspector-General of Police under section 196 Criminal Procedure Code, to prefer a complaint under section 121-A Indian Penal Code, against the accused specified in the order. It further directed the trial of the accused under the provisions of the Indian Criminal Law Amendement Act XIV of 1908. Under the orders of the Deputy Inspector General of Police I put in a complaint before the District Magistrate, but this was considered by the counsels engaged for the prosecution irregular. Xxxxx A fresh complaint was therefore preferred by the Deputy Inspector-General himself on 1st August 1911 against all the accused except the 14th and another on 5th August 1911 against the 14th accused only. On 18th August 1911, I laid two charge sheets before the Sub-Divisional first-class Magistrate, Tinnevelly Mr. Tampoe, one under sections 302 and 109, Indian Penal Code, against all the accused and Madaswami (absconding accused) and the other under sections 302 and 114, Indian Penal Code, against 2nd accused Sankarakrishnan only. The preliminary enquiry commenced on the very day on which the charge sheets were submitted viz., 18th August 1911 and concluded on 30th August 1911 when all the accused xx were committed to take their trial before the High Court

15 -29

of Madras. The investigation and committal lasted until the end of August, during practically the whole of which period Mr. P.B.Thomas remained in supervision of it at Tinnevelly. I have in the body of this report referred in the appropriate places to the work done by each Gazetted officer, as well as that done by the subordinate police officers - Criminal Investigation Department and District.

51. The Trial in the High Court commenced on 11th September 1911 and came to a close on 2nd February 1912 after 80 sittings. I attended the High Court during the whole period instructing the counsels and preparing such notes as were required by them. Howfar I was useful to them Mr. Napier, the Government Pleader has reported. As regards my work from the earliest stage of the case till its termination the Deputy Inspector-General has submitted his report.

Copy

52. Judgment was delivered by the Special Bench on 15th February 1912. There were three counts of indictment. The first one was under section 121-A, Indian Penal Code against all the accused the second one under sections 302 and 109 and 111 Indian Penal Code, against all the accused and the third under sections 302,114 Indian Penal Code, against 2nd accused Sankarakrishnan only. Accused 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8, and 14 were convicted on the first count by the majority of Judges who constituted the Special Bench, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Arnold White Kt., Chief Justice and the Hon'ble ~~Sir~~ Mr. Ayling, and the rest were acquitted. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair convicted accused 1,2,6, and 14 only on the first count and acquitted the rest. All the three judges acquitted all the accused on the second count. In the end 1st accused Nilakantam was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, 2nd accused Sankarakrishna Aiyar to four years, rigorous imprisonment 3rd Accused Chidambaram Pillai to two years' rigorous imprisonment ~~and the remaining acc~~ 7th accused Harihara Aiyar to three years' rigorous imprisonment and the remaining accused 4th Muthukumaraswami Pillai 5th, Suppiah Pillai, 6th Jagannatha Aiyangar, 8th Babu Pillai and 14th Pichumani Aiyar alias Venkatachalam Aiyar - to one year's rigorous imprisonment- - - - - - - - - - - - - -

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each in Special Bench Case No.1 of 1911. The third count was ~~xxxxxxxx~~ withdrawn by the Government Pleader and 2nd accused was discharged.

53. The petitions filed under section 26 of the Letters Patent on behalf of accused 2,3,4,5,6,7,8 and 14 revise the order passed by the majority of the Judges in the above Special Bench case No. 1 of 1911, on questions of law relating to the admissibility of the statements made by the two approvers to Inspector Viraraghava Aiyar etc., were dismissed by a Full Bench of five Judges on the 17th April 1912.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE GOO.S RELATING TO Swadeshi Movement & Political Agitation (1901-1911)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Reaction (Reactionary measures) (1908)

C ✓

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

(Communicating to all collectors and District Magistrates letter from the Government of India stating that in the case of outrages of a political nature it will suffice, unless the co-operation of the military authorities is required, if only an intimation of the occurrence is made by the local civil authorities to the Officer Commanding the Station or the General Officer Commanding the District there being no necessity for the communication to the local military authorities of the detailed report submitted to the Local Government by the local civil officers; and directing that in case it is considered necessary to communicate further details to the military authorities the necessary communication should be made by the Local Government to the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces.)

Reference:-G.O.No. 14(Ordinary) 7th January 1901, Public Dept.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

P U B L I C D E P A R T M E N T.

READ - the following paper:-

From H.LUSON, Esq., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Public), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, 10th August 1900, No. 2077.

In Home Department letter No. 248, dated the 31st January 1899, instructions were issued for the prompt communication to Government of information relating to matters of political or administrative importance. The matters included in this description of which the Government of India desire to receive the earliest information, are enumerated in paragraph 3 of the circular of 31st January 1899. I am to say that the military authorities are interested in all cases which come under the head of "outrages which have a political aspect" and I am therefore to request that, with the permission of the Governor in Council the local civil officers may, when outrages of the kind occur be directed to send copies of the reports in such cases, even when no military

officer, soldier, or follower is concerned, to the officers Commanding Districts if at places where there are no troops as well as to the local Governments and Administrations.

READ - again the following paper:-

G.O.Nos. 979,980, Public dated 21st September 1900.

ABSTRACT:- Requesting that the instructions of the Government of India regarding the communication by local civil officers of copies of reports on outrages of a political nature to the local military authorities may be reconsidered, and that permission may be given for intimation of such outrages being made by the local Government to the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces.

READ - also the following paper:-

From H.J.McINTOSH, Esq., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Public) to the chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Calcutta the 14th December 1900, No. 3364.

I am directed to acknowledge the recipt of your letter No. 980, Public, dated the 21st September 1900 suggesting a modification of the instructions issued in Home Department letter No. 2077-2086, dated the 10th August 1900, so as to permit of intimation regarding outrages which have a political aspect being made by the Local Government to the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces instead of by the Local Civil officers direct to the local military authorities.

2. In reply, I am to say that when an outrage of the kind occurs, and unless the co-operation of the local military authorities is required, it will be sufficient if only an intimation of the occurrence is made by the local civil officers to the officer Commanding the Station or the General Officer commanding the District as the case may be. The detailed report, addressed to the Local Government upon any such occurrence need not be communicated by the Local civil officers to the local military authorities, unless the co-operation of the latter is sought. If, however, in any case, it is considered necessary to communicate further details to the military authorities, the necessary communication may be made by the Local Government to the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces.

3. I am to request that, with the permission of the Governor in Council, instructions to this effect may now be issued to the civil officers.

ORDER - No. 14, Public, dated 7th January 1901.

Communicated to all collectors and District Magistrates with reference to G.O. No. 223, Public, dated 23rd February 1899.

2. The instructions in paragraph 2 of the later letter from the Government of India above read will be observed.

(True Extract).

G.STOKES,

Chief Secretary.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE GOS RELATING TO Swadeshi Movement & Political Agitation

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. Reaction (policy) (1901 to 1914) 1902

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

("The Hindu Limited" - Government servants - Taking shares in - Government replied.)

REFERENCE: G.O.NO.855 (Confidential) dated 1-9-1902: Public Dept.

The Government Madras informed the Agent and Manager of "The Hindu Limited" that the rules regarding the conduct of public servants did not admit of government servants taking shares in the company started for running the "Hindu" newspaper. This reply was sent to the question whether the government would permit its servants to become subscribers of shares in the company registered for running the newspaper.

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Public Servants attending political meetings:-

Drawing the attention of all Government Servants to rule 20 of the Government Servants conduct rules 1904, prohibiting them from taking part in or subscribing in aid of any political movement in India or relating to Indian affairs, and warning all Governmentx servants against disregarding the rule.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 500 (Confi) dated 26-6-1907, Public Department.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

ORDER-No. 500, Public dated 26th June 1907.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has reason to believe that the rule forbidding Government servants from taking part in political movements or attending meetings of a political character is frequently disregarded and that cases have occurred in which Government servants have presided at such meetings. His Excellency in Council considers it necessary to draw the attention of all Government servants to rule 20 of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules, 1904, which is printed as an appendix to this order and to warn them against disregarding the rule.

(True Extract)

H. Beadley,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Swadeshi movement (1904-1914) Reaction (policy) - 1906

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Prosecution

Recording letter from the Government of India Home Department No. 1447, dated the 18th June 1906 requesting that whenever it is considered expedient to institute a prosecution under section 124-A Indian Penal Code, the Government of India may invariably be consulted and their orders awaited before proceedings are actually taken.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 1135 (Con)dated 7-7-1906, Judicial Dept.

II.

Letter- From H.H.Risley, esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India.
To-- The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.
Dated- Simla the 18th June 1906.
No. 1447(Confdl. No. 151).

I am directed to refer to the Home Department confidential letter Nos. 1761-70, dated the 11th August 1899, in which local Governments and Administrations were requested to consult the Government of India before instituting proceedings under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code against a newspaper.

2. The attention of the Governor-General in Council has been drawn to a recent case in which without previous reference to the Government of India, the local Government sanctioned the prosecution of a boy of fifteen years under sections 124-A and 505 (c) of the Indian Penal Code for distribution certain seditious leaflets. It has been ascertained that the local Government acted under the impression that the instructions contained in the letter of the 11th August 1899 referred exclusively to press prosecutions. That letter was so worded as to be susceptible of the interpretation which the local Government placed upon it; but I am to explain that the intention was that the sanction of the Government of India should be obtained in all cases in which prosecutions under sections 124-A were contemplated. This precaution was considered necessary on the grounds that the section in question was a new and stringent provision of law, the working of which it was desirable to supervise closely, and that cases instituted under it were likely to attract a special measure of public attention.

I am accordingly to request that whenever the Governor in Council considers it expedient to institute a prosecution under section 124-A Indian Penal Code, the Government of India may invariably be consulted, and their orders awaited, before proceedings are actually taken.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Swadeshi Movement and political agitation (reaction, precautionary measures) (1907)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Recording telegram from the Government of India, Home department, No. 1113/21, dated 14th May 1907, stating that whenever telegraphic reports are made to this department of cases of serious riots, raids, affrays, outbreaks or other events of sufficient importance to justify special reports they should also be invariably repeated in cipher, if necessary, to the Chief of the Staff, Simla.

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REFERENCE:-G.O.No.G.O.No. 380(Ordinary)dated 18-5-1907, Public Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ THE FOLLOWING PAPERS:-

I

G.O.No. 313, Public dated 19th January 1898.

ABSTRACT:-Communicating to the departments of the Secretariat for information and guidance, letter from the Government of India requesting that local officers may be instructed to despatch direct to the Government of India duplicates of the telegrams in which they report matters of political or administrative importance to the Local Government.

G.O.No. 223, Public, dated 23rd February 1899.

ABSTRACT:-Communicating to the departments of the Secretariat for information and guidance letter from the Government of India regarding the prompt submission to that Government of reports on matters of political or administrative importance on events which have excited public interest.

G.O.No. 1013, Public, dated 8th September 1899.

ABSTRACT:- Communicating to the departments of the Secretariat letter from the Government of India stating that with reference to its instructions for the communication to that Government of information relative to matters of political or administrative importance the further reports which had hitherto to be furnished need not be submitted, if the Local Government or Administration does not consider such matters to be of a serious character at all.

II

Telegram - from the Government of India, Home Department.
To - the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.
Dated -Simla, the 14th May 1907.
No. 1113/21, Public.

Please refer to Home Department circular letter Nos. 243 to 257, dated the 31st January 1899 conveying instructions regarding

25 49

prompt communication of information regarding matters of political administrative importance. Government of India desire that whenever telegraphic reports are made to this department of cases of serious riots, raids, affrays, outbreaks or other events of sucfficient importance to justify special reports they should also be infariably repeated in cipher, if necessary, to the Chief of the Staff, Simla, Governor-General in Council requests that, with the permission of Governor in Council, the necessary instruction may b be issued for the careful observance of these orders.

Extracts from GOS relating to Swadeshi movement (19[illegible]
In the Madras Presidency:- ([illegible] (Progs. [illegible] 1907 Confidential)

26

[M.Confl.].

G.O.No.1336 Dated 29-7-1907 - Confdl:--

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Papers stating that the Government of India desire to be kept informed by telegraph of the institution of prosecutions for sedition as the Secretary of State wishes to be promptly informed of such proceedings in view of possible questions in Parliament.

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2. G.O.No.1092 Dated 10-8-1908:- Confdl:--

Karur sedition case - Lecture of Krishnaswamy:-- Extract of the speech:-- One could dilate at any length on the improper actions done by the white faced people. Swadesis are punished. The white people wanted to do us harm by giving 2 lakhs of rupees to the Komilla Nawab. How can we bear this injustice of Government? The population in England is 10 lakhs and we are 30 crores. If we all unite and make an attempt may we not perhaps conquer them and attain swaraj? So I beg of you to work for your own country. They are not more civilised than ourselves in any respect. Unless we have swaraj we cannot have good days. The white faces have made education dear in order to ruin us. We do not want the titles which Government gives. They deceive us in that way. The Government's pleasure is transitory. They place 1½ times the quantitily in their bellies and give us ½ the quantity. There is no enthusiasm here. In a dead place like Tuticorin a Swadeshi attempt was made to destroy foreign courts. Why should we not do likewise?................If we all unite can we not blow up the whites like cleaned cotton?

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3.

G.O.No. 1103.Dated 11-3-1908.Confdl:--

The Government Sanctioned the prosecution of Sri M.Srinivasa Iyengar Editor of the India for having published seditious articles.

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4.

G.O.No.1212 Confdl. dated 2nd Sept.1908:-

Institution of proceedings against Sri G. Subramania ~~Iyengar~~ Iyer - Editor of Swadesamitran for having published seditious articles. ~~Xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxx~~

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5.

G.O.No.44 Dated 12-1-1909 Confdl:-

Prosecution for sedition in the Madras Presidency The following nine persons were prosecuted under Sec.124 A and 153 A of the I.P.C. Chidambaram Pillai Subramania Siva, Ethiraj, Surendramath Arya, G.Subramania ~~Iyengar~~ Iyer, G.Harisarvathama Rao, Bodi Narayana Rao, M.Srinivasa Iyengar Krishna Iyengar, and Lakshmi-narayana.

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6.

G.O.No.394,Dated 3-3-1939 ordy:Public:--

The total number of arrests made in connection with the anti-Hindustani Picketing totalled to 623,

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~~utp-31st~~

upto 31st December 1938. Prosecutions were made in 238 cases, 35 cases ended in acquittal or discharge and 198 cases in conviction. Swami Arunagiri Nathar was convicted for abetment of anti-Hindustani picketing'. In reply to the Legislative Assembly question whether the picketing carried on by the anti-Hindi agitators in peaceful and if so, why should it be treated as an offence? the Government replied as follows:--" The action of the persons referred to is not picketing but a reprehensible form of causing annoyance calculated to provoke a breach of the peace but for the patience of the victims and the vigilant control of the authorities It cannot be considered as peaceful picketing as after a trial of eight months, it is found that not one student who attended the School has so far been persuaded to desist on account of reasons ~~xx~~ urged by picketors which marks the distiction between picketing and merely causing annoyance and obstruction.

Extracts from G.O.s relating to the Swadeshi movement etc. (19
in the Madras Presidency: (Records of Police Measures
(190

Mark 1.

29

G.O. No.1407 - 1408, dated 10th August 1907; Judicial (Confidential.

Sub: Political Agitation: Police should openly attend all Political meetings etc.

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Letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,

To the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Simla, the 25th June 1907.

Sir,

I am directed to draw your attention to the efforts which are being made to extend political agitation to the masses by means of lectures and speeches and the danger that this method of disseminating seditious sentiments among illiterate villagers will be largely developed in the near future. The Government of India find that there is an initial difficulty in the way of local Governments in dealing with this phase of the agitator's campaign due to the fact that, although the itinerant politician not infrequently preaches open sedition, it is often impossible, in the absence of any report made at the time, to prove to the satisfaction of a court of law the exact words used, and he cannot, therefore, be prosecuted with a reasonable prospect of success. The want of satisfactory reports appears to the Government of India to be due to two causes; (1) the fact that at political meetings the police are usually represented by detectives in plain clothes, whose identity would be disclosed if they were seen to be reporting the speech, and (2) the want of a system of shorthand adapted to the reporting of vernacular languages.

2. With regard to the first of these causes the Government of India are inclined to think that it is advisable that the Police should attend openly all political and quasi-political meetings in such force as will frustrate any desire to molest them; and that one or more members of the party should openly take notes of the proceedings. In their opinion this

procedure would tend to make the speakers cautious and induce them to abstain from utterances which are clearly seditious - as a result that, in itself, would be a distingt gain to the cause of public order - while if it did not do so and seditious expressions were used, there would be a record of them made openly at the time instead of, as now, prepared from memory some hours later, which would be valuable evidence if a prosecution were undertaken.

3. Reports of speeches made as suggested must, for the present at least, be recorded in long-hand, and the reporter, will in consequence, be unable to give a verbatim record of a whole speech, though he may have no difficulty in noticing the actual words of seditious phrases. The Government of India However, see no reason why the ordinary systems of shorthand should not be adapted to the requirements of the vernacular langaages. ~~A fairly successful attempt~~ to apply Pitman's system to Bengali has, indeed, been already made by Babu D.N.Shinghaw, who published an elementary manual on Phonograhy in Bengali so long ago as 1892.*

*Phonography in Bengali, by D.N.Shinghaw; Thacker, Spink &Co.,Price 8 annas

I am to suggest, therefore, that endeavours should be made to obtain a system of shorthand suitable to the vernaculars of the province, and that shorthand reporting should be made an optional subject in the curriculum of the Provincial Police training school, instruction in it being provided at the expense of Government. I am also to suggest that to encourage its study substantial rewards should be given at the school, and a system of shorthand allowances initiated on the same lines as that of signalling allowances, under which the holder of an allowance is examined periodically and his allowance continued only if he passes the test.

4. The Government of India believe that in this way a small staff of shorthand reporters might be provided for each district, and perhaps for each criminal investigation department, and they are of opinion that, even if the present

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agitation dies down and the occasions for reporting seditious speeches happily become few, the labour and money will not be wasted, since a knowledge of shorthand will always be useful to a police officer and increase his efficiency.

5. I am to request that, with the permission of the Governor in Council, the Government of India may be favoured with an expression of His Excellency's views on these suggestions.

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O.M. No.3835-2/9.7.07

The Gover-ment have under consideration the measures which should be adopted to prevent political agitation being extended to the masses of illiterate villages by means of ~~l~~ lectures and speeches by itinerant agitators.

//para 2.// The initial difficulty which Government experience in dealing with agitators of this kind is due to the want of a reports made at the time of the exact words used by the speakers, and this it appears is due in a great measure to the fact that at political meetings the police are usually represented by detectives in plain clothes whose identity could be disclosed if theywere seen to be reporting speeches.

3. The Inspector General of Police is requested to be so good as to forward to Government at an early date his opinion on the advisability of the Police attending openly all political and quasi-political meetings in such force as will frustrate any desire to molest them, and one or more members of the party openly taking notes of the proceedings. This procedure, would not only be the means of obtaining valuable evidence if a prosecution were undertaken, but would tend to make the speakers cautious and induce them to refrain from utterances which are seditious.

To The Inspector General of Police.

(O.M.)

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N O T E S.

The Government of India the views of this Government on the measures which should be adopted to deal with the efforts which are now being made to extend political agitation to the masses of illiterate villagers, by means of lectures and speeches.

2. They point out that the initial difficulty in dealing with agitators of this kind is the absence of any report made at the time, to prove to the satisfaction of a Court of Law the exact words used, as a result of which no prosecution can be launched with a reasonable prospect of success, and state that this is due to two causes. (1) the fact that at political meetings the police are usually represented by detectives in plain clothes whose identity would be disclosed if they were seen to be reporting the speech and (2) the want of a system of shorthand adapted to the reporting of vernacular languages.

3. As regards the first of these causes the Government of India are inclined to think that it is advisable that the police should attend all such meetings openly, as this procedure would tend to make the speakers cautious and induce them to refrain from utterances which are seditious. while if it did not do so these would at least be a record of the expressions used.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Swadeshi [illegible] agitation 190[illegible]

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Reaction (Recounting [illegible])

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Attempts to tamper with troops. - Requesting the Deputy Inspector-General for Criminal Intelligence and Railways, whenever information reaches him of attempts being made to tamper with the loyalty of troops, immediately to inform the General officer Commdanding 9th (Secunderabad) Division of the facts brought to his notice.

Reference:- G.O.No.910(Confidential)dated 5th Dec. 1907, Public Dept.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ THE FOLLOWING PAPERS:-

I

G.O.No. 782, dated 4th October 1907.

ABSTRACT:- Informing the Deputy Adjutant-General, Southern Army, that Government approve the proposal that the Civil and Military authorities should co-operate with the object of preventing the dissemination of sedition in the vicinity of cantonments and suggesting that time may be saved if the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Criminal Intelligence were to communicate with the Officers Commanding Stations when seditious matter which may affect troops comes to his notice.

II

Letter from Major.General H.B.B. Watkis, Deputy Adjutant-General, Southern Army.
To- the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.
Dated Poona 15th October 1907.
No--2298C.

With reference to your Public Department letter No. 782, dated 4th October 1907 I have the honour by direction to say that it is necessary that General Officers Commanding Divisions should be cognisant at first hand of any attempts to corrupt the troops and that the General Officer Commanding Southern Army would accordingly prefer that the Deputy Inspector-General of Police should address the Divisional Commander and not Officers Commanding Stations.

2. Will you kindly inform me when the necessary instructions have been issud in the matter.

Order - No. 910, Public dated, 5th December 1907.

Instances have recently occurred in which attempts have been made to tamper with the loyalty of troops in Cantonments and elsewhere. As it is essential that information regarding such attempts should be communicated to the Military authorities wit with the least possible delay the Deputy Inspector-General, Criminal Inestigation Department, is requested, whenever information reaches him of such attempts being made, to immediately inform the General Officer Commanding 9th (Secunderabad.) Division of the facts brought to his notice.

(True Extract.)

H.Bradley,
Acting Cheif Secretary.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Swadeshi Movement & Political agitation 1907
Reaction (Reconnoissance) Measures

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

SEditious agitation in the vicinity of contonments. - Requesting District Officers whenever information relating to seditious propaganda comes into their possession to invariably communicate to local Brigade and Station Commanders anything which appears to be likely to directly or indirectly affect the troops.

G.O.No. 813, (Confidential)dated 21-10-1907, Public Dept.

CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

P U B L I C D E P A R T M E N T.

READ the following paper:-

Letter - from Sir Herbert Risley, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Public-Political)
To-the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.
dated - Simla, the 4th October 1907.
No. 22.

It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that during the past few months the local military authorities in some cases have not been kept sufficiently informed by the district officers of the existence of seditious agitation in the vicinity of military stations, and that they have therefore been unable to take the necessary precautions to prevent the possible contamination of the native troops under their command. I am accordingly to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor, instructions may be issued to all District officers to the effect that whenever information comes into their possession relating to seditious propaganda they should invariably communicate to local Brigade and Station Commanders anything which in their opinion may directly or indirectly affect the troops. This communication should as a rule, be made verbally.

in particular it is desirable that information regarding such events as the arrival of notorious seditious mongers, the circulation of treasonable printed matter, the holding of disloyal meetings and similar occurrences, should be transmitted as early as possible by the local civil officers to the military authorities.

ORDER -No. 813, Public, dated 21st October 1907.

Instances have recently occurred in which local military authorities have not been kept sufficiently informed by district officers of the existence of seditious agitation in the vicinity of military stations, and they have therefore, been unable to take the necessary precautions to prevent the possible contamination of the native troops under their command. It is therefore requested that whenever information relating to seditious propaganda comes into the possession of District officers, they will invariably communicate to local Brigade and Station commanders anything which appears to be likely to directly, or indirectly affect the troops. This communication should as a rule be made verbally. In particular it is desirable that information regarding such events as the arrival of notorious sedition mongers, the circulation of treasonable printed matter the holding of disloyal meetings and similar occurrences, should be transmitted as early as possible by the local civil officers to the military authorities.

(True Extract.)

H. Bradley,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

Extracts from G.O.s relating to Swadeshi movement (19..-19..) in the Madras Presidency (Rashe / ...)

3 (...)

<u>G.O. No.776, dt.29.5.1908, Judicial, Confidential</u>.

Sub: Punitive Police Tax - Cocanada.

37 (73)

Letter from Rashe, I.C.S., Acting District Magistrate, Godavari

To,
The Chief Secretary to Government, Ootacamund.

dated Cocanada Sixth May 1908.

Sir,

With reference to Government Order No.577 Judicial dated 21st April 1908 para 4 ~~and~~ I have the honour to report as follows.

2. I recommend that all Eurasians, Muhammadans and Native Christians be exempted, because I am unable to find that these classes were identified, either in action or feeling, with the rowdy element in Cocanada; and as they are not of the same community with the Hindus and have little influence over them, I do not think that they can be held to have been guilty of any derelition of the 'duties of action' referred ~~b~~ to By H.E. The Governor in his speech to the Tinnevelly deputation, as reported in the papers.

3. I do not recommend the exemption of Europeans. This is rather a delicate question. But a member of the European community took a line of action which it is impossible to uphold; and I find that the Europeans were in General trembling on the verge of similar action. I admit that they had great provocation, But I think they should have formally warned the District Magistrate that action on his part was imperative if an outbreak was to be prevented and if he failed to take action I think they should have addressed you. If this had been done and time given to the authorities to act, and if they had nevertheless failed to act, I think the Europeans might have been excused if at last their patience gave way. But these steps were not taken.

4. Government is of course in a much stronger position when the attitude of the Europeans is perfectly correct in the face of insult and annoyance, as it was in Tuticorin, and I think a distinction should be made.

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5. I think that both justice and policy are against the exemption of the Europeans in Cocanada. Their non-exemption must surely be recognised as a proof of the absolute impartiality of Government, and I do not think the Europeans will resent the tax much.

6. Perhaps the most loyal and helpful of all the inhabitants of Cocanada was M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur D.Seshagiri Rao Pantulu garu, B.A.,B.L., Chairman of the Municipality. Unfortunately it seems that he too chastised an impertinent boy - under great provocation. I think that it would be difficult to exempt him while holding the Europeans liable. None deserves exemption more however. Hence I do not recommend any individual exemptions.

7. I take it all have to pay in the classes not exempted, including officials from myself downwards. Many officials are loyal many are not. Individual exemptions would be most difficult to make. I see no objection to officials paying with other inhabitants. But as I do not know whether Government may object to the magistracy, Police, and other Government servants paying for the Punitive Police, I submit the point.

8. Among the 'inhabitants' under the act are included the Raja of Pithapuram, and Zamindar of Polavaram.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Swadeshi movement etc (1908-1915
Reaction (police admistn)-1908

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Special Police Reserves - Addressing the Government of India on the subject of the formation of - to be composed of Europeans and Eurasians.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 1027 (Con) dated 28-7-1908, Judicial Dept.

CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1028.

From

The Hon'ble Mr. J.N.Atkinson, C.S.I., I.C.S.,

Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Judicial Department.

To

The SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of INDIA,

Home Department.

Dated Ootacamund the 28th July 1908.

Sir,

I am directed to reply to Home Department letter No. 329 dated the 11th March 1908, on the subject of the sufficiency in respect both of numbers and armament of the provincial police forces to deal with disturbances in ordinary times.

2. The Government of India forward, for the consideration of this Government a memorandum drawn up by Mr. C.J.Stevenson-Moore, I.C.S., officiating Director of Criminal Intelligence, containing proposals for the enrolment of special police reserves to be composed mainly of Europeans and Eurasians and the views of the Governor in Council are asked upon the probable value of the force suggested by Mr. Stevenson-moore and the manner in which it should be armed.

3. The Governor in Council has no hesitation in accepting Mr. Stevenson-Moore's conclusion that this Presidency shares, along with other provinces, the danger of being inadequately

provided with the means of dealing with a sudden outbreak of internal disturbance. He also agrees that such an event, if it does occur, may bring to light the fact that the loyalty of the ordinary police is not altogether unimpeachable. Further the urgent necessity for augmenting the forces available for maintaining order is accentuated by the fact that this Presidency is virtually denuded of European troops. After careful consideration His Excellency in Council is of opinion that the constitution of a special police reserve of the nature proposed by Mr. Stevenson- Moore will be the best method of attaining the object in view, and that a force of three companies of 100 men each will suffice for the Madras Presidency.

4. In the matter of the composition of the companies, the Governor in Council considers that, as what is wanted is a force on whose, loyalty complete reliance can be placed, it would not be safe to count on the Moplahs, who though no doubt now loyal, and in many respects a race apart from the bulk of the population of the Presidency, are ignorant, fanatical and notoriously difficult to handle. The Governor in Council, however, sees no reason why separate companies of Europeans and Eurasians should be formed. Both classes serve together, with success, in the army, notably in the artillery. The Government therefore considers that mixed companies of Europeans and Eurasians could be formed without difficulty thus avoiding any necessity for invidious distinctions which must arise if the classes are to be separately enrolled. Three such mixed companies are urgently needed for this Presidency.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Swadeshi Movement & Political agitation 1900-14

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. (Reaction of the Chamber of Commerce (Eur))

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Unrest in India - ~~Proceedings~~ forwarding to the Government of India a letter from the Chamber of Commerce, Madras, regarding the - - - - -

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 1038 (Confi)dated 30-7-1908 Judicial Dept.

The CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Madras 9th July, 1908.

From

THE HON'BLE MR. A.J. YORKE,

CHAIRMAN, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

MAADRAS.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF INDIA,

HOME DEPARTMENT,

SIMLA.

Sir,

This Chamber has been favoured with a copy of the proceedings at a Special General Meeting of the Behar Planters Association held in May and is asked to support that Association in impressing on Government the necessity of More energetic action in repressing seditious writing and speaking in the country. This is the Chamber has decided to do; in no spirit of panic but with the desire, so far as with the Chamber lies, to strengthen the hands of Government by recording the feelings of a body in South India whose prime interests are and must be the maintenance of good relations between Indians and Europeans and generally the peace and prosperity of the country.

The chamber wishes then to express its belief that Government action to date has been well conceived both as against the misguided bomb conspirators and against the seditious Press and speakers who have egged them on, and it urges hence forward the strictest enforcement of the Law and its prompt

and consistent application by the Executive throughout the land.

That such action will meet with the approval of the commercial classes both Indian and European of this Presidency the Chamber can assert with confidence, as its Members very fully represent the European merchants and are in close touch with all the most substantial local Indian merchants, These all fully realise that their interests also are bound up in the permanent peace and well being of the country and condemn the agitation as spurious and harmful.

These feelings have not only found verbal expression but are significantly shown by the fact that though swadeshi delegates sent primarily it appears to appeal to students at a College adjoining the commercial quarter, have frequently attempted to also preach in Godown Street, the native business centre of Madras they have consistently been denied a hearing there by Hindus and Mahomedans alike. This feature of the position is further made prominent by an incident which occurred a few days ago in another quarter of the city, when one such speaker was stoned away by a local mob.

The Chamber thinks it probable that these feelings of dislike to the agitation are not confined to the traders of the city of Madras but are largely held in other parts of the country by responsible people with a stake in it. They, however, generally hesitate to put forward their views, either through apathy or from a natural dislike to attempt a controversy with fluent irresponsibles who pose as honest patriots and would not hesitate to hold up to opprobrium any opposing them. Loyal opinion how ver, based on sound views of self-interest would probably make itself felt up-country no less than in Madras as against such agitators if village officers generally were encouraged and had pointed out to them shortly the harmful effect on the future of the country inevitable from the unchecked spread of seditious doctrines which range from crude boycott recommendations to open incitement to lawlessness and

43 85

murder.

The Chamber is convinced that the so-called "Safety valve policy as to free speaking and writing is unfitted ~~for India~~ for India and is self-condemned by its results here to date. It has created a situation which need never have arisen but is fraught with danger not only politically but economically, for capital is already leaving the country. This calls for the active intervention of the authorities. They have on their side both power and reason, and the Chamber urges them to bring both home to all concerned one the one hand by relentless enforcement of the Law, the first necessity of the case; on the other hand by organised measures to enlist the active assistance of the many throughout the country who are interested in the preservation of its peace.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Yours most obedient servant

(Sd.) A.J.YORKE.

Chairman.

Extracts from G.O.s relating to Swadeshi movement (1901-19..) in the Madras Presidency (Resolution (police measures)) (19..)

44

2 (M....) G.O. No.1729; Dt.29.12.1908: Judicial, (Confidential).

Sub:- Powers of the Police in regard to regulating and prohibiting .

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NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No.1729, JUDICIAL,DATED 29th DECEMBER 1908.

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(SUBJECT: Assemblies and Processions)

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Demi-Official - From H.F.Wilkieson,Esq.,Commissioner of Police, Madras.
To - The Hon'ble Mr. J.N.Atkinson,C.S.I.,I.C.S.,Acting Chief Secretary to Government.
Dated - the 16th March 1908.

"Recent events in Tinnevelly and Tuticorin are "being much discussed in the city, and it is my belief "that there is a certain amount of unrest amongst certain "classes which is being fanned by Speeches made near the "Moore Market almost daily. The spirit of lawlessness was "exemplified as you know on the 9th at the meeting on the "beach when the speakers openly defied the Law. That after-"noon many bazaar-men in Triplicane closed their shops "ostensibly in honour of Bibin Pal's release, but I have "little doubt that it was really a sign of the times: I think "it would be a good thing if he could stop the local agi-"tators speaking in public. Though what they say may notbe "very serious still their words are understood by the igno-"rant mob as purely anti-British. What I should like to do, "is to prohibit these meetings, under section 144, "Criminal Procedure Code, but don't want to take definite "action until I ascertain, through you, the wishes of "Government. I would while on the subject point out thatthe "police in the city are unarmed and any serious repressive " measures would have to be done with the help of the militar[y] My reason for writing this letter now is that if anything is to be done this is the best time to do it."

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(Advance copy circulated to His Excellency and Honourable members with letter from the Government of India regarding Police ~~s~~ Reserves).

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I do not think Mr. Wilkieson's letter is much concerned with Mr. Stegenson Moore's note To the letter I should reply that the Moore Market meetings require to be carefully watched and reports made at once if they increase in number or importance. So far as information has reached me they are of the very pettiest description. But if obvious sedition is preached, if they begin to increase in frequency, in the number of the audience, or change in character so as to incite class against class he should take steps to stop them, and report again. At present so far as I can judge to try to stop them, and report again~~s~~. At present ~~xx~~ so far as I can judge to try to stop them will do more harm than good and will ~~xx~~ play the game of the preachers.

H. Bradley - 18-3-08.

The way to stop the Moore-Market meeting is to prosecute the preachers who are a few well-known individuals. They consta. constantly give themselves away under sections 153-A and 505 Criminal Procedure code. Such prosecutions need sanction under section 196, Criminal Procedure Code, but the Commissioner can get that quickly.

G.S(tokes) - 18-3-08.

I will agree with~~t~~ the Hon'ble Mr. Bradley that these meetings should be carefully watched. At present I know of no case of sedition having been actually preached at any of them.

If evidence of such preaching is forthcoming I shall be willing to sanction a Prosecution.

At present I should ~~xxx~~ take no action.

A.L(awley) - 20.3.08.

46 91

Draft.

J.N.Atkinson-20-3-08.

The following draft demi-official to the Commissioner of Police is submitted;-

"In reply to your demi-Official of the 16th instant "regarding meetings held near the More Market, I am directed "to state that so far as Government are aware sedition does "not appear to have been actually preached at any of these "meetings. Government however desire that the meetings should "be carefully watched and reports made at once if they increase "in number or importance. ~~If obvious sedition is preached~~, "~~and if the meetings~~ begin to increase in frequency and "in the number of the audience or change in character so as "to incite class against class you should take steps to stop "them, and report against the Gover-ment

H.T. - 20-3-08.

CHIEF SECRETARY:-

C.A.Souter - 21-3-08.

J.N.A. - 21-3-08.

(Issued as demi-official, dated 21st March 1908)

Demi Official - From H.F. Wilkieson, Esq., Commissioner of Police, Madras.

To - The Hon'ble Mr. J.N. Atkinson, C.S.I., I.C.S., Acting chief Secretary to Government.

Dated - The 12th March 1908.

"On March 1908, a High Court Vakil appeared before me on "behalf of the members of the local Extremist party and applied "for a licenee under Sections 74 and 71, clause 15 of ActIII "of 1888 to use music and fireworks with the processions "which they organised in connection with a Public demonstra- "tion in commemoration of the release of Bipin Chandra Pal. "For obvious reasons I refused to grant a license.

"On the 9th March 1908 all the processions started from "different parts of the city and proceeded towards the South "Beach where a public meeting was convened. The processions

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"were orderly till they reached the VictoriaX Hostel where "music was commenced and used till they reached the South "Beach. It was considered inexpedient to interfere at this "stage as the processionist were defiant and in an excited "state. The Police did not, therefore, interfere with a view "to avoid any disturbance.

" After the Procession met on the foreshore of the South "beach two of the speakers named Subrahmanya Bharati and "and Ethiraj Surendranath Arya in the course of their speeches "said that in defiance of the Commissioner's orders they used "music and that the audience should take an oath that day that "they must be within the legal bounds of law as far as itdid "not interfere with their natural rights but when it did so "they must infringe the same and break the law.

" The musicians who played the music are liable to be convi-"cted under the City Police Act. If they state before theCourt "that they played the music of their own accord without being "engaged either by the organisers of the processions or by the "aforesaid two speakers, it will be difficult to saddle the "criminal responsibility upon the persons who really abetted "the commission of the offence under the City Police Act.Un-"successful prosecution would merely make martyrs of compara-"tively in-significant men.

"My chief object in writing to you is to ask for instruc-"tions whether notice is to be taken of the abetters.

"I should be much obliged if you would let me know whether "the Government, under the circumstances, expects or wishes "any action being taken against the musicians or the abettors "or against both."

THE HON'BLE MR. BRADLEY, C.I.S. --

I think it will be much the best thing to take no notice of the breach of the Commissioner's orders. There has been some acrid criticism of the Police in the Madras Times, but

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but I have'nt heard that any one was damaged or hurt on Monday, except that one lady was discomposed by a restive horse, and some one else had a flag waved in his face. On the other hand, the crowd went home in a peaceful and orderly manne; and It would be gratuitous fussiness of to launch a prosecution because music was played for a few hundred yards.

A brick was thrown at Mrs. Gunn. H.B(radley) -- 13 - 3 - 08.

The crowd, largely reinforced by the spectators at a footbal match on the island which had just been played, was bigger than the police expected, and they were unable to enforce the prohibition of music, and they exercised a wise discretion in not interfering. If they had interfered and there had been a scuffle the result might have been serious. As it is the papers have said very little about the procession, and except the MADRAS TIMES I have'nt seen that any one has grumbled at the police.

At the Presidency College -- Chiefly students. H.B(radley) 13 - 3 -08.

J.N.A. - 12-3-08.

I think this is a matter in which the Commissioner of Police should receive definite instructions and, I, there, therefore think it should be discussed in Council. The application for music was made, I understand, on behalf of the Secretary of a local musical society. Will chief Secretary ascertain whether this is the case?

H. B(radley) - 13-3-08.

Draft to Commissioner sharp.

To the Chief Secretary--

Please see the following demi official to the Commissione of Police:

With reference to your demi-official of the 12th regarding the procession in honour of Bipin Chandra Pal, I am directed to ask you on whose behalf the application for music was made. Was it on behalf of the Secretary of a local musical Society?

C.A.Souter--13-03-08.

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Issue.

J.N.A. 13-3-08

(Issued as Demi-Official, dated 13th March 1908)

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Demi-Official -- From H.F.Wilkieson, Esq.,Commissioner of Police, Madras.

To -- The Hon'ble Mr. J.N.Atkinson,C.S.I.,I.C.S.,Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Dated - The 14th March 1908.

No.235/I.D.

Your demi-official, dated 13th March 1908. The application for music and fireworks at the processions to the public meeting held on 9th March 1908 was made by a High Court vakil named Tirumala Chari,B.A.,B.L., who is the Secretary of the Chennai Jana Sangam, a political society of the Extremists' party last reported in the paragraph 286 of the Current Secret Police Abstract. This sangam is in no sense a musical society.

For Assistant Secretary.

Submitted.

H.T. 16-3-08.

Chief Secretary

C.A.S. - 16-3-08.

To Hon'ble Mr. Bradley, C.S.I.,--

Perhaps the Honourable Member will bring the case to to Council tomorrow in accordance with his not above.

J.N.A. -- 16-3-08.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

The Commissioner will be informed that Government consider that the two men named in this letter should be bound over to keep the peace, if he has sufficient evidence to prove that they incited the crowd to break the law.

He will also be informed that in the event of notices being issued hereafter to convene a political meeting which in his opinion is likely to cause a breach of the peace or a

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disturbance of the public tranquility he should forbid the meeting under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, and be prepared to enforce his order. He should also, if necessary, take steps to bind over to keep the peace those persons in regard to whom he considers such action advisable.

J.N.A. -- 17-3-08.

Letter--from the Hon'ble Mr. J.N.Atkinson,C.S.I.,I.C.S, Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To -- H.F. Wilkieson, Esq., Commissioner of Police,Madras.

Dated -- the 18th March 1908.

No. -- 235/I)

Please refer to your letter, dated the 12th March, regarding the playing of music in the procession in honour of Bipin Chanda Pal. I am to tell you that you should take steps to bind over Subrahmania Bharathy and Ethiraj Surendranath arya to keep the peace if you think that there is sufficient evidence to prove that they incited the crowd to break the law.

I am further to tell you that in the event of notices being issued in future to convene meetings which in your opinion are likely to lead to a breach of the peace or to disturb the public tranquility, you should forbid such meetings under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code. You should also be prepared to enforce your order, and should take steps to have those persons bound over to the peace in regard to whom you consider such action advisable.

Chief Secretary --

Issue.

J.N.A. 18-3-08

(Issued as demi-official, dated 18th March 1908)

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Demi Official - From H.F.Wilkieson,Esq.,Commissioner of of Police, Madras.

To -- The Hon'ble Mr. J.N.Atkinson,C.S.I.,I.C.S., Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

dated -- the 26th March 1908.

No -- 235/I.D.

"Your demi-official letter of 18th. I have gone into the "case against the two speakers at the meeting on the beach

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"on the 9th, and after due consideration think that the "evidence we have is not as strong as it might be especially "as the reporters of the Mail and the Times have not preserved "the actual notes they made at the meeting. We could put "up a case against the speakers, but I am now of opinion "that after this lapse of time it would perhaps be better to "let sleeping dogs lie. It will serve no useful purpose if "we were to run them in under section 108.

"I note the instructions in paragraph 2 of your demi "official, but would propose (with the sanction of the "Government) to act under section 41 of the City Police Act "instead of Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code. This gives "me all the powers necessary without having to go to a "Magistrate."

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EXTRACTS FROM THE GOS RELATING TO Swadeshi Movement & agitation

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. Reaction (Policy) Political and Civil servants (1909)

Abstract of the G.O.

(Indian National Congress - Government Servants - Question answer. Government's decision)

REFERENCE: G.O.No.4 (Ordinary) dated 5-1-1909:Public department.

It was stated by the Government of Madras in reply to a question whether government servants could attend the ensuing Congress session at Madras in 1909 as visitors; that under the Civil Service rules none of them was permitted to attend the Congress even as spectators.

Extracts from G.O.S relating to Swadeshi movement (....) in the Madras Presidency & Reaction (Policy) - 1909

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G.O. No.265-6; dt.22.2.1909, Judicial, Confidential.

Sub: Punitive Police Tax - Cocanada.

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THE MADRAS TIMES 16TH DECEMBER 1908.

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THE PUNITIVE POLICE AT COCANADA.

Mr. Rees, who is the most useful member in the House of Commons at the present moment in safeguarding the interests of his countrymen in India, asked the Under Secretary just before the last mail left London, whether the European merchants in Cocanada lie under any suspicion of being a party to the recent riots, and if not, why they were not exempted from paying their share of the cost of the Punitive Police Force. The answer was to the effect that the Secretary of State had nothing to do with the matter which was left entirely to the discretion of the Madras Government. This is so far satisfactory that the Madras Government is now in a position to rectify a serious wrong without fear of interference from home. When an act of singular weakness on the part of the executive is committed, the natural impression is conveyed that it is done either under express orders from home or in fear of their future issue. But on this occasion the Madras Government has a free hand, and in consequence we hope that they will fearlessly see justice done to their own countrymen. As we have already pointed out, there ca can on this occasion be no excuse whatever for finding the European community who were the only sufferers by the riots. Probably the European officials were to blame, but that does not constitute a reason for fining non-officials. The European Club sustained damages to the extent of about Rs.1,000, of which sum it was able to recover half, but it is expected to pay its share even towards this amount. Anything more preposterous and unjust it is difficult to imagine. So far as we can learn it was a matter of common report in the static station that unruly elements of the student class and others were getting out of hand, but the Government officials took no precautions to preserve order. The Captain Kemp incident

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is sufficient evidence of how intolerable the position for the Europeans was, even before the attack on the Club. We only sincerely hope, now that the Secretary of State had disclaimed any interference in the matter, that the Government of Madras will see tardly justice done and order any fines that they may have been levied from Europeans to be refunded.

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THE MADRAS MAIL 24TH DECEMBER 1908.

The Cocanada Punitive Police

The Madras Government have issued the following order on a protest from certain non-official European residents of Cocanada against the incidence on them of the tax imposed to meet the cost of the Punitive or additional, police Force:-"The Memorialists appear to be under a misapprehension as to the liability for the cost of additional Police who may be quartered in a disturbed area under the Provisions of Section 15 of the Police Act of 1861. Under Clause (3) of the Section that liability is a general liability which falls upon all the inhabitants of the area, irrespectiveof whewhether they did or did not participate in the acts which led to the quartering of the additional Police Force for the sake of the general security, but which all equally benefit The "explanation" to the Section defines who are deemed to be"inhabitants" for the purpose of the levy. Clause (5) of the same section no doubt reserves to the Government a discretionary of exemption: but the Government find no sufficient reason for exercising this discretion specially in favour of the community to which the memorialists belong"

This decision of the Government seems contrary to all ideas of equity, but even more extraordinary than the decision are the arguments by which it is supported. It is gravely asserted that "all equally benefit" by the quartering

55 109-1

of the Punitive Police. Is it to be supposed, then, that the reminder of the population of Cocanada is being safeguarded from an attack by the non-official European Community? If it were a question of who benefits should pay, then the European community alone should be made to pay, unless it can be shown that sufficient protection ca be afforded it by the ordinary police force. But the question of benefits does not come into the matter at all. We agree that where the general public safety is threatened no discrimination is possible on the ground that certain persons/or classes have have abstained from disorderly conduct and, of course, no such discrimination is contemplated in the Act. But there is a wide difference between occupying a neutral position and being the sole victims.of mob-violence (uffi) and this should be recognized. The Government find no sufficient reason for using their discretionary power. If those who not merel y abstain from rioting but are the sole sufferers by it are not to be exempted, who is? It would be interesting to learn what the circumstances must be before the discretion given by the Act is exercised.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE GOS RELATING TO Swadeshi Movement and agitation - 1901-1
IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Reaction (of the Municipal Councils)

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

(Riots - Resolutions by Municipal Councils)

REFERENCE: G.O.No.511-12 (Ordinary) dated 21-7-1909Public department.

The Municipal Councils of Madura and Cannanore passed resolutions expressing their feelings of abhorrence and indignation at the murder of Sir Willim Curzon Willie and Dr. Lalcaca.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Declaration of Loyalty from candidates for employment in the Public Service:---

Informing the Government of India that this Government consider that it would has only be inexpedient but useless to adapt the suggestion.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 285(Conf) dated 27-4-1909, Public Dept.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 454.

From

Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.V.O., C.S.I.,

Secretary to the Government of India.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Home Department
political.

Calcutta, the 23rd March 1909,
No. 454.

Sir,

I am directed to forward a copy of a letter received from the Government of Bombay on the subject of exacting, as a condition of entrance into the service of Government, a solemn declaration of loyalty from persons about to be appointed. The Bombay Government have already directed that such a declaration sh shall be required of all provincial superior servants on their appointment and of those already in the service on their promotion to the rank of mamlatdar and appointments of similar status, and they suggest that similar action might with advantage be taken as regards the Imperial services such as the Indian Civil Service, the Indian Medical Service, the Indian Police etc.

2. It is urged in favour of the proposal (i) that it might go far in checking the disloyalty, of which there are now too many symptoms, (ii) that it would prove a deterrent to those who have seditious tendencies, and (iii) that many persons not actually seditious, would be fortified against temptation to become so by an explicit promise, and indeed might be glad to

to become so by an explicit promise, and indeed might be glad to be able to refer to the declaration as a reason for not yielding to pressure.

3. On the other hand, the Governor General in Council feels doubts alike as to the expedience and the usefulness of the course of action which has been taken by the Government of Bombay and of the extension of the orders to the Imperial Services. The issue of general orders of the nature proposed would inevitably suggest that the Government distrust the loyalty of their Indian servants and such an imputation might provoke a resentment which would produce the very feeling which it is desired to prevent. Among the many thousands of persons employed by the State there are, no doubt, some who are lacking in loyalty to the British Government and possibly a few who are prepared to go to extreme lengths in furtherance of their opinions. But the criminal law and the rules and practice relating to the conduct of Public servants seem to the Government of India to afford a sufficient safeguard against the expression of seditious sentiments by work or deed and a few exemplary punishments would probably do more to check any tendency to ovett acts of disloyalty than a declaration of allegiance made at the commencement of service.

4. I am further to point out that although the Bombay Government describe the assurance demanded of public servants as a "solemn declaration", the form actually adopted is merely a stipulation in a covenant. An infirngement of the provisions of section 16 of the Indian Oaths Act, 1873, is thus avoided, but the special binding force or religious sanction attached to a declaration or affirmation of the solemn character which the Bombay Government evidently had in view is either lost altogether or seriously weakened. It is open to question whether a really disloyal person would have any scruple even about taking an oath of loyalty; it is certainly difficult to believe that he would hesitate to subscribe to a convenant which is in no way solemn in form or in manner of execution and

a breach of which would be regarded rather as a question of discipli[ne] than as a vital matter of conscience. The Government of India do not forget that it is proposed to require members of the new Legislative Councils to take an oath of allegiance, but their position is quite different from the position, of public servants. Without some provision of that nature a person holding the most pronounced anti-British views might enter a Legislative Council, frequently give expression to his sentiments therein, and still retain his seat: a public servant who gave utterance to disloyal opinions could at once be removed from his post for it is clearly understood that he is under an obligation of loyal allegiance, while an express rule forbids him to take part in any political movement in India or relating to Indian affairs.

5. With these observations I am drected to forward the accompanying papers and to request that the Government of India may be favoured with the opinion of the Governor in Council upon the matters to which they relate.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your Most obedient servant,
H.A.STEWART.
Secretary to the Government of India.

Public Department.

Letter No. 285/d. 27-4-09.

To

The Secretary to the
Government of India,
Home Department.

Sir,

In reply to your letter No. 454, Political dated the 23rd March 1909, regarding a proposal of the Government of Bombay to

exact a solemn declaration of loyalty from candidates for employment in the public service, I am directed to state that for the reasons set forth in paragraphs 3 and 4 of your letter, the Governor in Council considers that it would not only be inexpedient but useless to adopt the suggestion.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Swadeshi movement + Political agitation (1905-1908) & Public Reaction (1909)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Acknowledging receipt of communication from the South Indian Association, Kumbakonam, respecting the assassination of Sir William Curzon Wyllie and respecting measures for the suppression ~~xxxxx~~ of anarchism in India.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 558(Ordinary)dated 6-8-1909, Public Dept.

To

His Excellency,
The Right Honourable Sir Arthur Lawley G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.,
Governor of Fort St. George,
M A D R A S.

May it please your Excellency,

I most respectfully beg leave to convey to your Exeellency, on behalf of the South Indian Association, Kumbakonam its deepest sense of abhorrence and indignation at the murder of Col; Sir William Curzon Willie by a reckless Indian assassin. The outrage is dastardly, abominable and shocking in the Extreme, and has rightly received the condemnation of all right thinking men.

The anarchists in this country though numerically small, are extending their sphere of activity and influence, and seem to heave made many converts to their political creed from the student population. As a result of this ~~xxxxx~~ unfortunate circumstance, the minds of many young students are unsettled and saturated with extremely wild and wicked ideas. The anarchists are now a real danger to society and a growing menace to public safety. It is time that organised attempts such as would effectually tend to extirpate the whole class of anarchists, were made.

The measures of repression which had necessarily to be resorted to by Government for the suppression of violence and anarchism, have indeed had a satuatary effect upon some of them; but such measures can neither been thorough nor sufficiently deterrent in their effect, and can hardly be said to have reached those acting behind the screen in many cases.

The measures recently proposed by the India Government for ~~xxfxly~~ safeguarding the interests of Indian students in England are also a remedy for some of the existing ~~girls~~ evils; but these latter are of purely local application and are intended ~~ix~~ for the benefit of only such of the Indian students as reside in England.

In these circumstances, I am led to think that <u>the formation of Vigilance Committees in all important centres in this country</u> and with the members of the various communities duly represented thereon, will be the means of counteracting the ~~girl~~ evil influences exerted upon the people and students in this country by anarchists on the one hand and seditionists on the other.

These vigilance Committees may have for their objects (1) the dissemination of sound views to the people and students in particular.

(2) The Checking of the growth of seditious and wild ideas in the country;

(3) The watching and guiding of students ~~prosecuting their~~ studies in all important educational Centres;

(4) The detection, and the bringing to book of all anarchists residing in their respective areas.

<u>The South Indian Association, Kumbakonam</u>, may be taken more ore less as a typical institution of this kind. The objects of the association are the promotion of loyalty and good feeling between Europeans and Indians and the eradication of Social Evils in India. With these ends in view it is disseminating Sound views to the people and students, in the form of small loyal pamphlets throughout the presidency and by means of lectures on the benefits of British rule,. From the large number of testimonials borne by respectable and independent gentlemen, both European and Indian, as to the usefulness of our work, I am led to believe that the prospects of the association are very encouraging and that it has laid the foundation of a great movement which is destined to play a distinguished part in the future destinies of Southern

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India. But the field for work in very large. Extending over a whole country while the labourers are yet few.

I am, however, certain that with a number of associations such as ours. The anarchical activity in India may be suppressed.

I feel, of course, that this elaborate loyalist propaganda should be undertaken and carried out by the people themselves; but in the present social and political environments of this country, the encouragement and support of Government to this movement seems to me to be indispensable.

I beg to remain,

Your Excellency's most Obedient
and Humble Servant,

(SD) S.SRINIVASA VENKATACHARI,

HONORARY SECRETARY.

The South Indian
Association,
Kumbakonam,
13th July 1909

Extracts from G.O.s relating to Swadeshi movement (1901-1910)

In the Madras Presidency (Events - Reaction (public)) (1909)

Zamindars - [illegible] associations - participation - opinion of the Government - declined.

5 (M.G.K.)

<u>G.O. No.757, dt. 30.9.1909: Public Confidential</u>.

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M.R.Ry. J. Krishna Rao, Jagirdar of Campanipuram, Cuddapah District that the Government cannot advise him whether it is objectionable to associate himself with certain societies like Servants of India Society etc. The Government declined to advise him in the matter and ordered that he must act upon his own responsibility in the matter.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Swadeshi movement etc (1908-1914) Reaction (policy) to Sedition and Politics

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

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ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

DECLARATION OF LOYALTY FROM PERSONS ENTERING THE SERVICE OF GOVERNMENT.

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Recording letter of the Government of India, Home Department No. 1409, dated 27/30th September 1909, intimating that the Government of India have dropped the proposal to demand.

REFERENCE:- G.O.No. 874-875 (Con) dated 5-11-1909, Public Dept;

CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Read-the following paper:-

G.O.No. 874, Public, dated 5th November 1909.

Abstract. Recording letter of the Government of India, Home Department No. 1409 dated 27/30th September 1909, intimating that the Government of India have dropped the proposal to demand a declaration of loyalty from persons entering the service of Government.

Order- No. 875, Public dated 5th November 1909.

The following supplemental local ruling will be inserted under Rule 20 of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules 1904.:-

Seditious propagandism or the expression of disloyal sentiments by a Government servant will be regarded as sufficient ground for dispensing with his services. Such conduct in the case of Government pensioners will be dealt with under article 351 of the Civil Service Regulations.

(True Extract).

W.S.Meyer,

Chief Secretary.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Swadeshi movement (1901-1911) Reaction (policy) politics and cult ... IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

ELECTION FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Stating that Government officials shall not on grounds of public policy be permitted to offer themselves as candidates for election to the Legislative Council by constitutencie's other than those consisting of Local Boards and Municipalities. REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 936 (Ordi) dated 27-11-1909, Public Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Read- the following paper:-

G.O., No. 51, Legislative, dated 17th November 1909.

Abstract:- Informing the Collector of South Canara that, except in the case of election by Municipal Councils and District and Taluk Boards there is nothing in the rules to prevent an official being nominated as a candidate for election.

Order- No. 936, Public, dated 27th November 1909.

In suppersession of G.O., No. 51, Legislative dated the 17th November 1909, the Government are pleased to declare that, although Government officials may under the rules, be qualified as candidates for election to the legislative Council by constitutenceis other than those consisting of Local Boards and Municipalities, such officials shall not on grounds of public policy, be permitted to offer themselves as candidates. The elective constitutencies formed under the new Council's scheme are primarily intended for the representation of non-officials, and if the presence of any Government officer on the Legislative Council be desired His Excellency the Governor can provide for this by nomination.

(True Extract)

W.S.MEYER,

CHIEF SECRETARY.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Sale of Arms - Furnishing the Government of India with the views of this Government on the proposals of the Government of Bengal for the inter-provincial verification of sales under the Arms Act.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 890(Confi)dated 10-6-1910, Judicial Dept.

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 3103P.

From F.W.Duke Esq., I.C.S.,
Offg. Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

To The SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Home Department.

Political.
Police.

Dated Calcutta, the 28th August 1908.

Sir,

I am directed to refer, for the orders of the Government of India, the following proposal for the interprovincial verification of sales under the Arms Act.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the existing reports and returns regarding the working of the Arms Act do not provide sufficient information as to the number of arms in the possession of private persons, especially of those who are exempt from the operation of the Act. It has been observed that recently purchases of arms, especially by exempted persons, have considerably increased. His Honour therefore, proposes to introduce into Bengal a system by which all purchases of arms will be verified by the police; All dealers in arms will be required to submit monthly a transcript of their Sale Book to Superintendents of Police ~~and~~ or in Calcutta to the Commissioner of Police. The Superintendents of Police and the Commissioner of Police will then forward verification slips in a form (Form IV-A), of which a copy will then forward is enclosed, to the Superintendents of Police of the districts in which the purchasers reside. Every Superintendent of Police will maintain a "Verification Receipt Register" in a form (Form IV), of which a copy is enclosed in which he will enter the result of verification made, and will re

he will enter the result of verification made, and will return the verification slip to the district of issue, with the column for verification report duly filled in. The results of the verification will then be written up in the district of issue in a Sale Verification Issue Register in Form III (copy enclosed). All District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta will also be required to maintain registers of arms held by all licensed persons and by all exempted persons, additions and corrections in which will be made in accordance with each verified purchase. The result of these proposals will be that a record will be kept of all the arms held in the Province whether by licensed or by exempted persons.

3. When the purchaser, however resides in another Province or in a Native State, it will be necessary to send the verification slips through the Inspector-General of Police or corresponding authority in the Province or State concerned. It is on this point that the approval of the Government of India is solicited. The form of verification slip (IV-A) will be the same as that sent from one district to another within the Province of Bengal except that the heading will be "From Inspector-General of Police, Bengal to . . . ." instead of "From District Supreintendent of Police to - - - - - - - - -" District Superintendent of Police" I am to request that, if this proposal meets with the approval of the Government of India instructions will be issued which will ensure due verification of sales in the Provinces or States in which the purchasers reside and return of the verification slips to the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal.

4. It is further proposed by this Government to exercise a similar check upon arms imported into Bengal by sea. With this end in view the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, will be requested to maintain registers in Forms VII and VIII (Copies enclosed) for importations of arms (a) by private persons (b) by dealers. These proposed forms have been drawn up in consultation with the Collector of Customs, Calcutta. Transcripts of these registers

will be forwarded in the first week of every month to the office of the Inspector-General of Police Bengal who will have the importations verified in the same manner as sales by dealers. As, however, the majority of arms imported into this country are imported through Bombay, it is suggested that the Collector of Customs, Bombay, should be instructed to maintain similar registers transcripts of which (so far as importations into Bengal are concerned) should be forwarded monthly to the Inspector-General of Police Bengal. I am to request that if this suggestion meets with the approval of the Government of India instructions may be issued accordingly.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

F.W. DUKE,

Offg. Chief Secy to the Government of

Bengal.

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To

The Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Home Department.

Sir,

I am directed to reply to Mr. Stokes' letter No. 571, dated the 17th March 1910 re certain proposals made by the Govt. of Bengal for the inter-provincial verification of sales under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

2. Verification of Sales. The system proposed by the Govt. of Bengal for the the verification of sales of arms is similar to that now in operation in this Presidency. The Governor in Council however prefers the forms proposed by the Govt. of Bengal and see no objection to their adoption in this Presidency. It would be advisable, however that Dt. Supdts. of Police after verifying purchases of arms in their respective districts, should submit the verification slips to the I.G. of Police, through District Magistrates, whose duty it will be to maintain registers of all arms possessed by licensed and exempted persons.

3. MAINTENANCE BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES OF REGISTERS OF ARMS IN THE POSSESSION OF EXEMPTED AND LICENSED PERSONS.

With regard to these registers, the maintenance of a record of arms possessed by licensed persons presents no difficulty.

As to the arms possessed by exempted persons it has been suggested that in order to secure a record of them, it will be necessary in the first instance to take a census of arms as provided by section 32 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, subsequent check being kept by means of the system of the verification of sales above mentioned. The Governor in Council is not however, in favour of adopting this course which it would, excite a good deal of comment. It would probably suffice to direct District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police confidentially, to circularize all exempted persons within their jurisdiction whom they believe or think likely to possess fire arms, asking them to give particulars of these and to notify hereafter cases

in which they part with any of them with a statement of the person to whom they have passed. If objection is raised to the furnishing of this information, it can be pointed out to the recalcitrants that, if they do not comply, it will be necessary to have a formal census of arms under the Act, and possibily to reconsider the conditions of exemption. It seems unnecessary to include in these registers weapons other than firearms.

4. VERIFICATION OF IMPORTED. ARMS.

It is also advisable that the disposal of imported arms should be verified in the same manner as other arms. This will cover the case of importation by private persons. The forms of registers (Forms VII & VIII) proposed by the Government of Bengal for this purpose meet with the approval of this Government.

N.A.R.
6.6.10.

J.DeR
8.6.10.

S.H.S.
9-6-10.

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Swadeshi Movement & Political agitation 1900-14

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No.552(Confidential)dated 30-6-1910, Public Department.

Communicating to the Board of Revenue, to Collectors and Divisional Officers and to the High Court and heads of departments for communication to gazetted officers under them, circular letter from the Government of India, No.344, dated the 4th March 1910, on the subject of the present political situation of the country with that Government's observations as to the indicating with reference to those observations the duties incumbent on all officers of Government in dealing with the situation, stating that the instructions of the Government of India as regards the duties of Educational officers in combating sedition will be considered in the Educational Department, and inviting suggestions from the President, Board of Examiners, as to the drawing up of instructions in regard to the treatment of Indian gentlemen by Europeans and vice versa.

READ the following papers:-

I

Letter-from the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Political)

To-the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.
Dated-Calcutta, the 4th March 1910.
No-344.

I am directed to address you on the subject of the present political situation of the country and to review for the consideration of His Excellency in Council some of the causes of, and of the remedies for, sedition.

2. It is desirable at the outset to explain the nature and extent of the spirit of disaffection towards the British Government which now undoubtedly exists in many parts of India. Nowhere is any considerable proportion of the population imbued with that spirit. It is confined, with a few negligible exceptions, to the literate middle classes. It is not the expression of revolt against excessive taxation or oppressive laws. It may have some slight economic basis, but in the main it is an intellectual sentiment and not founded on any material grievances, though those engaged in sedulously propagating the nationalist views are quick to seize on ephemeral circumstances of that character to advance their cause.

We have then a party small in numbers but of considerable influence and inspired by convictions strongly and even fanatically held, who are opposed to the continuance of British rule. This part party may be broadly divided into two classes, though the line of division is not a sharp one nor of a permanent character. The first class consists of those who desire autonomy, but seek to obtain it by such methods as passive resistance and the continual sapping of the foundations of loyalty by means of attacks in the press, on the platform and on more private occasions. The members of this branch of the party of disaffection are not ordinarily prepared to advocate a resort to violence though many of them secretly sympathize with outrage and assassination and all alike are unwillig to assist in the suppression of political crime.

The second class comprises those who advocate and practise the methods of terrorism, directed not only against public servants, European and Indian, but also against all persons who come forward and assist the cause of justice with information or evidence. This class consists for the most part of youths who are still at school or college, and of young men who have not long passed that period of their lives. These active revolutionaries are most prominent in Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Bombay. Their movement has spread to the Central Provinces and Berar and to the Punjab, and is found even in some of the Native States. It has made but little headway in the United Provinces and Madras, but there are danger spots in both of these provinces ~~and Madras, but there are danger spots in both of these provinces~~ which require very careful watching. The Government of India have received no information of its existence in Burma or on the North-Western Frontier. These youthful terrorists are banded together in societies, but how far these associations are under any central control it is not yet possible to say. There are indications of such a control, but these do not at present amount to much more than surmise, and in any case it seems probable that, if any central authority exists, it does not exercise a very close direction over local activities.

activities.

The distribution of the less violent form of sedition is, as might be expected, very much the same as that of the terrorist movement, and there is no doubt a close connexion between the two, for the persistent preaching of sedition has a marked effect upon the youth of the country and thus creates a favourable recruiting ground for the party of revolutionary violence, while there are some reasons for suspecting that the real leaders of the party of violence conceal themselves under the cloak of more moderate opinions.

3. The Governor-General in Council believes that the seditious movement is in the main due to ignorance and misapprehension of the nature and consequences of British rule in India. He recognises that there exists in the ranks of those who are hostile to that rule a residuum of implacable hatred of all alien intrusion, but all the information which has been placed before him supports the view that the majority of the advocates of Nationalism have been misled by shallow arguments and prejudiced statements. They hear only the specious reasoning against a foreign rule; this is repeated again and again while the case for the other side is seldom if every put before them. If this diagnosis of the malady is correct it follows that the remedy is to be found in a much more thorough and close attention to the problem in all branches of the administration. Some officers of Government consider that their work is done when they have disposed of their correspondence or their their cases or finished their inspections. Those are an important, but not the only important, and frequently not the most important, part of their duty. The circumstances of the time require that every officer of the Government should do his best, each in his own sphere, to combat misrepresentation and to remove misapprehension regarding the character and results of British rule. The task of fighting sedition cannot be left to the district officer alone. The greatest responsibility

must always lie upon him, but officers of other departments are equally under an obligation to suppress sedition within their own spheres of duty, and the Governor-General in Council is convicted that he can rely upon their ungrudging and hearty co-operation.

The District Judge, for example, can do much to check the spread of sedition among the members of the local Bar. If he has reason to beleive that any of his pleaders hold seditious opinions it is his duty to send for them and reason with them, and finally to point out to them that hostility to the Government and all attempts to hamper the administration are incompatible with the position of a licensed pleader of the Courts of that Government. A like obligation lies upon Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs in respect of the pleaders of their own Courts.

4. It is not necessary to deal with every department of the administration and indicate how the members of each can, in varying degrees, influence the people with whom they are brought in contact. But the Education department demands special mention as its officers of all ranks are in a peculiarly favourable position for combating the spread of seditious views. They can effect much good by sympathetic discussion and kindly guidance, and no opportunity should be lost of impressing upon all professors and schoolmasters that a heavy responsibility rests upon them to guide aright the youths under their charge. Mere abstention from seditious teaching cannot be accepted as an adequate performance of duty on the part of those engaged in education. To them is entrusted the moulding of young and impressionable minds and on them rests the high obligation of directing the intelligence of their pupils to form right views. It is in the domain of history and economics that erroneous opinions are most frequently held. Lessons drawn from the history of the West are misapplied to the present circumstances of India; the broad generalizations of European writers on political science are stated without mention of their important reservations; and students, left without proper guidance, are led

to believe that what is approved in the case of Switzerland or Italy must xxxxxxx, necessarily be good for India. In the region of economics the most mischievous doctrine is that which is based on the crude theory that India is drained of her wealth by her connexion with Great Britain. This belief is honestly held by many young graduates who never hear it controverted. The Governor-General in Council believes that the prevalence of this idea has done incalculable mischief and it behoves every officer of Government, and in particular those connected with education, to study the arguments put forward in support of it and to seize every opportunity of exposing their fallacy.

Much of the harm done in schools and colleges is due to the imperfect equipment of the teachers themselves and the Government of India desire that special attention may be paid in normal schools and training colleges to the careful and adequate instruction of those who are to teach history and economics. The Universities might also do much to ensure the inculcating of sound views on those subjects, both by encouraging the production of suitable text books adapted to Indian conditions and by the appointment of scholars of distinction to give special courses of lectures.

5. As already stated, it is upon the district officer and his subordinates that the heaviest labour in the task of checking disloyalty will fall. They must be ever on the alert to keep in touch with all persons of any influence whose political leanings are suspected. Remonstrance may often be a better remedy than prosecution and it should always be borne in mind that the Government desire to prevent rather than to punish. When, therefore, a district officer perceives any signs of the beginnings of a seditious movement he should promptly send for the leaders of it and endeavour to convince them of the mischievous consequences of their conduct. In all such efforts

the district officer may obtain valauble assistance from the co-operation of loyal men of influence who are to be found in every locality. A frank warning will often detach on overcredulous enthusiast from the ranks of the seditious. It should be remembered that persuasion will frequently succeed where threats may fail, and that in some cases a private reproof will be most effective, while in others an open discussion will be the best way of gaining the desired end. The most suitable means, in short, will vary with the circumstances and the district officer must understand that the treatment to be applied in each case demands very careful consideration.

6. Complaints are not infrequently made of the want of consideration, and in some cases of the want of courtesy, shown by Government officers towards Indian gentlemen. The Governor-General in Council believes that here also there is misunderstanding and ignorance rather than any deliberate intention to be inconsiderate or impolite; but it is necessary that the senior officers in all departments should impress upon the junior officers, both Indian and European, the obligation that lies upon every public servant to cultivate a courteous and considerate demeanour towards all with whom they are brought in contact. Young European officers often err through ignorance, and I am to suggest that it might be desirable to draw up a few simple instructions on the subject of the treatment of Indian gentlemen, including the manner in which they should received the forms to be used in addressing them, the appropriate way of terminating an interview, and the like; Instructions might also be issued to all touring officers that they should invariably make a point of seeing all men of local influence at the places they visit, and that they should encourage these local notabilities to a frank and full discussion both of local affairs and of matters of more general interest.

7. In some provinces there has been great difficulty in obtaining evidence in political cases, and I am to suggest that where this exists the leading men in each district should be taken into confidence by the district officer, who should impress on them the responsibility that lies on all gentlemen of position and influence to see that the ordinary processess of law are not reduced to impotence by terrorism of witnesses. It should be explained to them that the detection of these violent crimes and conspiracies is seriusly hampered by the unwillingness of persons acquainted with relevant facts to come forward and depose to what they know; and that the failure of the people to assist in this elementary way the cause of law and order must infallibly lead to the breakdown of the liberal system of administering the law which the people at present enjoy and the application of a more harsh procedure. The existing legal system rests on the assumption that all law-abiding people will assist the course of justice when it is in their power to do so. If this assistance is not given, and freely given, the administration of justice by open trial and conviction on proof of guilt is rendered impossible If the people through fear or disinclination or want of public spirit withhold their co-operation those responsible for maintaining law and order must be driven to act on suspicion. Such a procedure obviously involves the risk that innocent people may suffer with the guilty. The Governor-General in Council doubts whether this danger is sufficiently appreciated by those who hold aloof, and he thinks it would be wise for district officers to impress it upon the influential men of each locality. Such individuals should be urged to assist not only by furnishing information themsselves but also by inducing unwilling witnesses to give evidence In a number of cases the criminals are known and those who can prove their guilt are known but the former escape because the latter will not testify in open Court. It is here that local men of influence can render great help by persuading witnesses

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to come forward.

8. It is of great importance that every consideration should be shown for the con venience of witnesses and people who give information. The burden of attending for inquiry or for giving evidence should be made as little irksome as possible. Where necessary, police protection should be freely offered to those who furnish information or render any other assistance which is likely to expose them to danger. If information is given under the seal of secrecy, the confidence must be scrupulously respected.

9. Societies formed actually or ostensibly, for innocent objects must not be allowed to degenerate into seditious associations. Any tendency in that direction must at once be checked by remonstrance with the managers, and, if this fails, by exposure and suppression. The collection of funds for charity or other unobjectionable purposes must be watched and any diversion of the money to seditious or other undesirable ends must be promptly unmasked. In some cases money has been raised for political purposes by the levy of fees on the managers of dramatic companies and circuses, upon cart owners, stall holders in markets and the like, and payment has been enforced by threats of boycott. Resistance to such exactions should be encouraged by every lawful means. It should indeed, be clearly understood that the Government regard all forms of political boycott with disfavour and the whole weight of official influence should be directed against such interference with individual liberty.

Much harm has been done to young men by the perversion of sacred writings for seditious purposes, and the district officer should draw attention to the danger of attempting to graft politics on to religion. Those who have the management and conduct of religious festivals and ceremonies must be made to recognise their responsibility for preventing the abuse for disloyal ends of the freedom from restriction allowed on such occasions.

10. The question of the existence of sedition in the ranks of public servants themselves is one which must receive equal

treatment among all departments. Public servants against whom there exist good grounds for suspicion of seditious leanings must be warned that there will be no hesitation in removing them from their appointments if they do not mend their conduct; and it should be impressed upon all public servants alike that their responsibility does not end with their own conduct but extends to that of their sons and of relatives over whom they have influence. If a father or guardina who is in the public service has not done his best to check the seditious tendencies of his son or ward, or if, when he saw that his efforts were of no avail, he failed to warn the responsible authorities regarding his relative's disaffection, he will incur a severe penalty.

11. The Governor-General in Council believes that there is every reason to expect success for a policy on the lines described in the foregoing paragraphs. There is much ignorance and misunderstanding on the subject of British rule in India and thence has arisen a spirit of disaffection. That spirit has not spread far and the wrong impressions on which it rests are capable of removal by conciliator discussion and earnest remonstrance. Many supporters of the so-called Nationalist programme have taken alarm at the development of what they regarded as a permissible political movement into the fanatica,l outrages of the terrorist section. The moment is favourable for detaching them from the party of disaffection and for convincing all but the most extreme of the danger of the general welfare of persistent attacks upon the foundations of the established Government. The great body of the people are entirely loyal and prepared to join with the officers of Government in this mission against disaffection. In Bengal and Madras leagues have recently been formed to combat sedition and the Government of India would be glad to see that example followed elsewhere.

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12. But while sincere and continuous efforts should be made to suppress disaffection by the means that have been indicated above, against those who remain determinedly disloyal the law must be firmly enforced. It is imperative in the public interest, that the spread of sedition be stopped, and if reasoning and remonstrance prove unavailing recourse must be had to other remedies. If crime cannot be prevented it must be punished. If Government servants remain disloyal, they must be removed from their offices. If sedition continues to be taught in a school or college, either directly or indirectly, the aid and countenance of the Government must be withdrawn from it. The maintenance of British rule is necessary for the good of India and in the interest of the people entrusted to his charge the Governor-General in Council is determined to suppress all attempts to subvert his authority. He desires to do this by conciliatory methods but if these fail he is convinced that in applying sterner measures he will have the support and co-operation of the loyal and law-abiding people who form the great majority of the population of the country.

Order-No. 552, Public, dated 30th June 1910.

The letter first read above is communicated to the Board of Revenue, to collectors and Divisional Officers, and to the High Court and heads of departments for communication to gazetted officers under them.

2. With reference to this letter of the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor in Council considers it necessary to indicate briefly the duties which are incumbent on all officers of Government. These are;-

(1) To combat misrepresentation and remove misapprehension regarding the character and results of British rule.

(2) That all Government officers, especially the juniors, should realize their obligation to cultivate a courteous and considerate demeanour towards all with whom they are brought into contact.

(3) That officers on tour should invariably make a point of seeing men of local influence in the places they visit, and encourage them to discuss both local affairs and matters of more general interests. They should seize every occasion which may present itself for ascertaining the ideas on local affairs and administration of all sorts and conditions of men and, when encamped in small villages, for getting the men of the village to come to their camps and hold friendly converse.

(4) That public servants against whom there exist good grounds for suspicion of seditious leanings must be warned that there will be no hesitation in removing them if they do not mend their conduct, and if such a warning is unheeded, punishment must follow.

(5) That officers in the public service are bound to check any seditious tendencies on the part of their sons or wards, and that if they fail to do this, or to warn the responsible authorities in cases where their efforts are unsuccessful they must be held responsible.

The remarks in clauses (4) and (5) apply to Government pensioners equally with public servants.

(6) When an officer travelling in a district, in the course of his tours or otherwise, obtains any information as to local feeling which he thinks it is advisable for the district authorities to be acquainted with, he should send confidential information to the collector or the Divisional Officers accordingly.

3. The Government observe that the following duties are especially incumbent on Collectors and District Magistrates, and Divisional Officers:-

(1) In the event of their perceiving any signs of the beginning of any seditious movement, to send for the leaders of it and endeavour to check them by persuasion or warning.

(2) In the event of there being reason to suppose that evidence in political cases is being withheld or suppressed, to send for the leading men of the locality, to warn them of the consequences which may result from a breakdown of the existing legal system by want of assistance in the cause of law and order, and to invoke their help in obtaining information.

(3) The show every consideration for the convenience of witnesses and persons who give information, and to tender police protection when necessary.

(4) To be on the watch for the collection of money for seditious or other undesirable ends under the guise of charity or some other ostensibly innocent object.

(5) To direct the whole weight of their official influence against any form of political boycott.

(6) To impress on those who have the management of religious festivals and ceremonies their responsibility for preventing these being employed for disloyal ends.

4. The special attention of the Honourable the Judges of the High Court is drawn to paragraph 3 of the letter from the Government of India first read above, and they are invited to

impress the duties there set forth upon the judicary. A copy of the letter from the Government of India, No. 380 dated the 16th March 1910 with enclosures, is also commuicated to the Honourable Judges.

5. The instructions of the Government of India in paragraph 4 of their letter first read above will be separately considered in the Educational Department.

6. His Excellency the Governor in Council entirely concurs with what the Government of India have said as to the desirability of some instructions being drawn up in regard to the treatment of Indian gentlemen, and considers that these should also include the converse case of the treatment which, according to recognised Indian etiquette, Indian visitors should accord to European officers. Suggestions on this subject are invited from the President of the Board of Examiners.

7. In conclusion, His Excellency the Gover or in Council is confident that the task of combating misrepresentation and removing misunderstandings will be materially facilitated by the assistance which the general attitude of the great majority of the people of this presidency leads him to expect from the non-official section of the community.

(Ture Extract)

W.S.Meyer,

CHIEF SECRETARY.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Swadeshi Movement & Political agitation 1900–14

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. Reaction (Preventive ...) (1911)

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act. - Reporting on the desirability of continuing the - beyond March 1911.

REFERENCE:-~~xxxx~~Letter No. 35(Confi)dated 9-1-1911, Jdl. Dept.

Letter-from A.Earle, Esq., Esq., C.I.E., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Political)
To-the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.
Dated-Calcutta, the 10th December 1910.
No-1032.

I am directed to refer to the correspondence ending with your letter noted in the margin in which the Government of Madras recommended legislation with a view to the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act VI of 1907, which was to have expired on the 31st October 1910, being placed permanently on the Statute Book. As the Government of Madras are aware, the Government of India decided to limit legislation in Simla merely to the extension of the Act up to the 31st March 1911. Act XVII of 1910 was accordingly passed on the 6th August 1910, continuing the Act up to that date.

No.878, dated 8th June 1910.

2. I am now to invite the opinion of the Governor in Council on the question whether the Act should be placed permanently on the Statute Book, or be extended for a further period, or whether, on the other hand, it should be allowed to lapse on the 31st March 1911.

3. I am, in this connexion to invite attention to the letter from the Government of India noted in the margin regarding the amendment of the Police Act V of 1891 by the addition to it of all the provisions contained in section 42 (1) of the Bombay District Police Act IV of 1890, with certain modifications and additions, and to enquire

No.1141, Police, dated 5th November 1910.

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whether, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, if these provisions were enacted, it would still be necessary to place permanently on the Statute Book, or to continue, the Seditious Meetings Act.

4. I am to request that the Government of India may be favoured with a very early reply which, together with their letter, it may eventually be necessary to communicate to the Members of the Legislative Council.

Letter-from the Hon'ble Mr. A.G.CARDEW,C.S.I., Acting Chief Secretaraty to the Government of Madras.
To-the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.
Dated-Fort St. George, the 9th January 1911.
No-35,Judicial.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1032, Home Department (Political), dated the 10th of December 1910inviting the opinion of the Governor in Council on the question whether the seditious Meetings Act (VI of 1907) should be extended for a further period, or should be placed permanently on the Statute Book, or whether it should be allowed to lapse on the 31st March next.

2. In reply, I am directed to invite attention to Sir William Meyer's letter No. 878, Judicial, dated the 8th June 1910, in which it was stated that in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council, it is desirable that the Seditious Meetings Act, 1910, should be placed permanently on the Statue Book. For the reasons then stated it appears to His Excellency the Governor in Council that it is in every way preferable thus to make the Act permanent than by a series of renewals for specific periods to give occasion each time for fresh discussion and dispute. If the Act is to be retained at all, it should in the opinion of this Government, be retained permanently, Nor does His Excellency the

Governor in Council see that any useful purpose will be served by adopting the suggested course of temporary renewal.

3. As regards the other alternative which is mentioned in your letter, viz., that the Act should be allowed to lapse on the 31st March next, I am to state that the Government of Madras would view with great regret the adoption of that course. In the opinion of this Government the existence and operation of the Act in this Presidency has given rise to no legitimate grounds of complaint nor has its existence caused the smallest restriction upon the liberty of free speech and free meeting. In this connection His Excellency the Governor in Council would draw attention to the remarks which fell from Sir Harvey Adamson in his speech delivered in the Legislative Council of the Government of India at the meeting of the 1st November 1907. He observed that the objections to the Bill which was then before the Council had been greatly exaggerated. He pointed out that the Act was only intended to meet exceptional circumstances of danger and that as soon as those circumstances have ceased to exist the notification applying the provisions of the Act to a proclaimed area can be at once rescinded while in no case can such a notification remain in force for more than six months. He further pointed out that in the year in which he was speaking in the Madras Presidency, which had hitherto been free from political disturbances, a serious riot had occurred in Cocanada in consequence of the inflammatory speeches which had recently been delivered in that neighbourhood. Shortly after Sir Harvey Adamson's speech was delivered, a still more serious riot occurred in the town of Tinnevelly and this outbreak was traceable with equal clearness to the seditious speeches which had recently been delivered in that place by Chidamabaram Pillai and other persons who have since been convicted in course of law. I am to point out that since the Seditious Meetings Act has been in existence there has been no recrudescence of this dangerous form of oratory. The existence of the Act in the Statute Book has alone been sufficient

to prevent its being necessary to put in force its provisions. In its nature the Act is merely preventive and it only applies after an area has been definitely proclaimed under section 2 (1) thereof. If it is found that through the mere existence of the Act the effect which it was desired to obtain has been achieved without any restriction being actually imposed upon the liberty of speech or meeting it appears to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Act has been signally justified and that to abandon it now would be a serious administrative error.

4. In paragraph 3 of your letter under reply the attention of this Government is drawn to your letter No. 1141, Police dated the 5th November 1910, in which certain amendments to Police Act V of 1861 have been suggested and this Government are asked to state whether if these provisions were enacted it would still be necessary to place permanently on the Statute Book or to continue the Seditious Meetings Act 1907. In reply to this question, I am to state that in the opinion of this Government the proposed amendments to the Police Act of 1861 though useful in themselves are not an adequate substitute for the Seditious Meetings Act. It appears to His Excellency in Council that it is in every way preferable that action intended to prevent the misuse of the right of public speech and assembly should be taken by the local Government after due deliberation and in view of the whole political atmosphere of the Presidency rather than that it should be left to be initiated by Magistrates whose information is necessarily limited to a restricted area and whose discretion may or may not be soundly exercised. The Government of Madras have no objection, however, to the additions and amendments proposed to the Police Act 1861, but they are strongly of opinion that these amendments should be supplementary and not alternative to the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1907.

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5. For these reasons the Government consider that the Seditious ~~Meek~~ Meetings Act should be placed permanently on the Statue Book. They desire to emphasize the fact that though, at the present time, the conditions of affairs in the Madras Presidency is such as to give no cause for any immediate apprehension, past experience shows that in the absence of due powers of restraint over seditious oratory, excitement of a dangerous character may be brought ~~tinx~~ into existence at very short notice. The Government are not aware what reasons have been suggested against the continuance of the Act but they trust that the Government of India will not allow this very salutary enactment to lapse unless they have very much more cogent reasons for doing so than are known to this ~~&~~ Government.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE GOS RELATING TO Swadeshi Movement & Political agitation 1901

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Abstract of the G.O.

(Riots - Tinnevelly - Resolution by Local Associations)

REFERENCE: G.O.No.697 (Ordinary) dated 29-6-1911 Public Departmen

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The Salem Lodge of the Theosophical Society and the Gooty People's Association passed resolution expressing their horror indignation and deep regret at the shocking murder of Mr. Ashe the Collector and District Magistrate of Tinnevelly.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE GOS RELATING TO Swadeshi Movement / agitation

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Reaction (public associations) (1911

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

(Riots in Tinnevelly - Resolutions by Associations--)

REFERENCE: G.O.No.698 (Ordinary) dated 29-6-1911,Public departme

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Resolutions condemning the assassination of Mr. Ashe Collector of Tinnevelly were passed at the following places:

(1) Palam Cottah

(2) Sri-Villiputtur

(3) Ambasamudram

(4) Saidapet

(5) Namakkal

(6) Singampatti

(7) Vanamamalai Mutt.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Swadeshi movement (1908-1911)
IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. Reports on (Repressive measures 1911)

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Recording communication from the Government of India on the subject of action taken under section 26 of ~~Press~~ Office act.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 1541 (Con) dated 2-10-1911, ~~xxx~~ Judicial Dept.

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STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 631

Home Department.

(Political)

Simla, the 15th September 1911.

ORDER

Whereas the Governor of Madras in Council has decided under section 26 (1) of the Indian Post Office Act, VI of 1898, that all postal articles addressed to (1) V.V.Subrahmanya Aiyar (2) C.Subrahmanya Baharati (3) S.Srinivasachari (4) S.Nagaswami Ayyar (5) G.S.Dikshit *alias* S.Guruswami Aiyar (6) K.R.Appadurai Aiyar *alias* Lakshmi Narayana Aiyar (7) S.Madaswami Pillaix (8) The Manager, Editor or Publisher of the newspapers Bala Bharata and Dharmam (9) K.G.Pasupati Aiyar (10) K.R.Venkatarama Aiyar B.A., B.L. (11) S.S.Barati (12) S.D.Krishna Aiyangar B.A., B.L. and (13) Swami Vallinayagar shall be intercepted andx delivered to Cyril Chapman Longden Esq., Superintendent of Police, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct under the said section and sub-section that such of the said postal articles as are required for the purpose of investigation into any suspected offence shall be retained by the Madras Criminal Investigation Department for the purposes of such investigation and that the postal articles which are not so required shall be returned to the postal authorities for delivery to the addressees.

Sd/ A.Earle,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Swadeshi movement & Political

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. 1901 to 1914.

Reaction (Repression) (1911)

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

(Conn interception of all postal articles - Government - Ordered.)

REFERENCE:-G.O.No.1606(Confidential) dated 18-10-1911, Public Dept.

The Government of Madras under the Indian Post office Act of 1898 (Sec.26 (1) Act VV) ordered the interception of all postal articles addressed to kesapragada Virabhadvudu and Achuta Rao for the purpose of investigation.

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94 -18

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Swadeshi Movement & Political agitation

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. 1901 to 1914.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O. (Reaction of the Govt 1911)

(Interception of all postal articles - ordered - Madras Government.)

REFERENCE:-G.O.No.1847(Confidential)dated 29-11-1911, Public Dept.

The Government of Madras ordered the interception of all postal articles addressed to K.Varadarajan alias parthasarathi Iyengar cook of S.Srinivasachari a noted political agitator who had taken refuge in pondicherry, as the former was receiving letters etc. for the latter.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Swadeshi Movement & Political agitation 1910-'14

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. Reaction (Police measures) 1911

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

SPECIAL DUTY:- Placing Mr. C.C.Longden, Superintendent of Police on special duty for one month to supervise the arrangements for watching Pondicherry and to frame proposals for permanent surveillance over the anarchists residing there.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 1978(Confi)dated 27-12-1911, Judicial Dept.

Mr. C.C.Longden superintendent of Police is placed on Special Duty for one month to supervise the arrangements for watching Pondicherry and to frame proposals for a permanent surveillance over the anarchists residing there and the persons from British India who visit them.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Swadeshi Movement & Political agitation 1900-14

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. Reaction (Repressive measures) 1912

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Conspiracy and gang cases - Issuing instructions in regard to the best method of dealing with -

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 340 (Confi)dated 4-3-1912, Judcial Dept.

CONFIDENTIAL

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

J U D I C I A L D E P A R T M E N T.

READ-the following paper:-

Letter-from A.Earle, Esq., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Political)
To-the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.
Dated-Simla, the 21st September 1911.
No.-643.

The Government of India have recently had under consideration the question of the best method of dealing with conspiracy and gang cases. The first point which suggests itself to them is that the local authorities concerned require some instruction from their local Governments as to the circumstances in which a prosecution of this sort should be lodged. In most parts of the country, it will, the Government of India think, be felt, that, if a sufficient number of the important members of any gang can be prosecuted individually with success, and adequately punished, on charges of individual offences, and the gang can be broken up by these means, an important gang prosecution will seldom be desirable. Such a xxxxxxxx-xxxx prosecution must always entail a considerable expenditure of time, and usually a considerable expenditure of money; and in the event of failure the loss of prestige to the administration is marked. I am to suggest, therefore, that if this has not been done already, suitable orders may be passed by His Excellency the Governor in Council on this subject and that the Government of India may be informed, in due course, of what has been done.

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2. I am also to suggest that instructions may be issued as to the procedure to be followed when the circumstances require that a conspiracy or gang prosecution shall be instituted. Recent experience has shown that in such cases the foundation for the proceedings is frequently the statement made to the police by an accomplice. Such a statement, though it may be received in evidence is so seldom trusted by the courts that, without corroborative proof not only as to the occurrence of the offences alleged, but also as to the participation of each individual accused in the offences in question it cannot be relied upon to obtain a conviction. This important consideration needs, the Government of India think, to be brought home to the local authorities, coupled with some indication as to the steps which may appropriately be taken to test the details of an accomplice's statement.

3. The Government of India also, I am to say, consider it of the utmost importance that the enquiry into cases of the sort under discussion should be entrusted from the outset to an officer selected should be put into the witness-box, at an early stage of the case, to describe, how the evidence has been got together and sifted. It is also, they think, desirable that a suitable legal opinion should be taken on the evidence collected before the prosecution is actually lodged. Further, some instructions are required, as to who shall conduct such cases before the Magistrate and in the higher courts. What the detailed arrangements should be in each province to secure the objects mentioned in this and the foregoing paragraph is a matter for each local Government to decide for itself but I am to request that the subject may receive early consideration and that the Government of India may receive information as to the orders issued.

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ORDER-No. 340, Judicial, dated 4th March 1912.

The Government have had under consideration the question of the best method of dealing with conspiracy and gang cases. The cases which fall under this category are offences under sections 400 and 401, I.P.C., and cases of conspiracy to commit offences.

2. The difficulties which beset the prosecution of cases of this nature render it advisable that such prosecutions should seldom be initiated. They are protracted and expensive and difficult to bring to a successful conclusion. In the case, therefore, of offences under sections 400 and 401, I.P.C., whenever it is possible to secure the breaking up of the gang by individual prosecutions of the most important members on the charge of specific offences, this course should be adopted in preference to the institution of a gang prosecution.

3. This procedure will not, however, usually be appropriate in dealing with conspiracy cases. The case against individual conspirators will, as a rule, be incomplete without evidence showing with whom they have conspired and what was the nature and object of the association. It is necessary therefore, to consider what are the principal difficulties in the conduct of prosecutions in conspiracy cases and in whose gang cases in which it is not possible to proceed against individual members and to devise the most effectual method by which such difficulties may be surmounted.

4. Experience has shown that the cardinal difficulty in such cases is the distrust with which courts of justice are apt to regard the statements of accomplices. Such statements generally form the foundations for proceedings in prosecutions for conspiracy; and it is manifest that the success or failure of such prosecutions must depend in a great measure upon the degree of credibility attached to the testimony given by approvers. In the majority of cases the word of an approver, if unsupported by corroborative evidence, not only as to the occurrence of the offence alleged, but also as to the participation therein of each

individual accused, will be rejected as insufficient. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that a statement made to the police by an accomplice should be tested in every detail before any attempt is made to bring it forward in evidence. The methods by which such a test can be carried out are clearly and fully indicated in a pamphlet entitled "Hints on Confessions and Approvers" written for the use of the Madras Police by Mr. J.D. Mayne, Bar-at-Law, the author of The Criminal Law of India. Copies of this pamphlet have for many years been supplied to Inspectors and officers of the Madras Police. It is included in the curriculum at the Police Training Schools, and is also prescribed as a text-book for Sub-Inspectors at the Provincial Training School. The Governor in Council hopes that in practice Police officers derive considerable benefit from its teaching on the subject of admitting approvers and recording their confessional statements.

5. A further difficulty arises from the fact that the course of the investigation of cases of this description is usually somewhat complicated and the reasons for the different steps taken are not always apparent to those who are not themselves engaged in the investigation. It is essential that the trying court should be enabled to grasp the problem as it presents itself to the investigating officers, and this is particularly important in cases where an approver has been employed. In these cases the direct superintendence of the investigation should, as recommended by Mr. Mayne, invariably be entrusted to an officer not below the rank of Superintendent. The Governor in Council desires to add the further injunction that all officers taking any important part in the investigation should [of known integrity and experience and that the principal officer should] be put into the witness-box at an early stage of the case to describe how the evidence has been got together and sifted.

6. As a further precaution against random and ill-considered prosecutions in cases of the nature described in these Proceedings the Government direct that all gang cases and all important conspiracy cases whose ramifications extend to several districts

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should be investigated by the Criminal Investigation Department. Whenever the Police propose to institute any charge of abetment of conspiracy they should obtain the prior sanction of the District Magistrate who will decide whether it is of sufficient importance to demand investigation by the Criminal Investigation Department.

7. The Government also consider it necessary that special arrangements should be made in every case for legal assistance to the prosecution in gang and conspiracy charges. The District Magistrate should decide in each case whether the services of the local Public Prosecutor are adequate, and if he is satisfied on this point, he should see that the Public Prosecutor is employed and consulted by the police from the very outset, both for the examination of the evidence and for the preliminary inquiry in the Magistrate's Court. If the District Magistrate thinks counsel of greater skill is necessary he should apply to the Government.

8. The Inspector-General of Police is requested to embody the purport of these instructions in the Police orders and to submit the necessary draft amendments.

(True Extract)

H.A.Stuart,

Acting Chief Secretary.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Swadeshi Movement & Political agitation

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Dispersion of unlawful assemblies - Replying to circular letter from the Government of India, Army Department, regarding a proposal to employ volunteers as a first aid to the civil power in the - in places where regular troops are stationed provided they can be brought to the scene of the disturbance as quickly as regular troops.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No.887(Confi)dated 4-6-1912, Judicial Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ - the following papers:-

G.O.Nos. 145,146, Judicial dated 2nd February 1897.

READ-the following papers:-

(i)

Letter-from R.Nathan, Esq., Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Judicial)
To-the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.
Dated-Calcutta, the 25th November 1896.
No.- 13.Judicial/1487.

Letter from the Adjutant-General in India, No. 1560-D., dated 6th May 1896, to the Military Department of the Government of India, and enclosure.

Letter from the Military Department of the Government of India, No. 1444-C dated 5th August 1896, to the Adjutant General in India.

Letter from the Adjutant-General in India, No.3676-D., dated 9th October 1896 to the Military Department of the Government of India.

I am directed to forward a copy of the papers noted in the margin on the subject of a suggestion made by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that the powers conferred on Commissioned officers of Her Majesty's Army by section 131 of the Criminal Procedure Code to disperse on their own authority, if a Magistrate cannot be communicated with an unlawful assembly which manifestly endangers the public security, should be extended to Volunteer officers who would then be protected by section 132 for acts done in good faith under the powers conferred by section 131.

2. I am to request that the Governor in council may be moved to favour the Government of India with an expression of his opinion on this suggestion at an early date.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No.888.

From

The Hon'ble Mr. A.G.Cardew, C.S.I.,

Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Judicial Department.

To

The SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of INDIA,

Army Department.

Dated Ootacamund, the 4th June 1912.

Sir,

In reply to Army Department circular letter No. 1980/3 C.G.S., dated the 6th April 1912, regarding the employment of volunteers as a first aid to the civil power in the dispersion of unlawful assemblies and the suppression of disturbances of the public peace even in places where regular troops are stationed, I am directed to state that this Government have no objection to the proposal which is contained in paragraph 2 of that letter namely, that it shall be within the discrition of the civil power to call in volunteers even at places where regular troops are stationed, provided that the volunteers can be brought to the scene of the disturbance as quickly as regular troops. His Excellency in Council observes that, as pointed out in paragraph 6 of your letter under reply, section 130 of the Criminal procedure code leaves to the civil power entire discretion as to whether the military, the volunteers or both should be called out and His Excellency in Council understands that the proposal of the Government of India now under reference will not in any way interfere with the exercise of that discretion.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOS RELATING TO

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Abstract of the G.O.

(Delhi disturbances - Resolutions by the Municipalities and Corporation - Sent to His Excellency the Viceroy.)

REFERENCE: G.O.No.213-4 (Ordinary) dated 13-2-1913:Public Department.

Corporation of Madras, Tellicherry Taluk Board, and the Dindigul and Salem Municipalities passed resolutions expressing their homage and indignation at the outrage committed at Delhi on the 23rd December 1912 on the lives of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge. The messages were conveyed to the Viceroy by the Government of Madras.

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EXTRACTS OF THE GOS RELATING TO Swadeshi Movement & agitation -

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Reaction (of the public (1913

Abstract of the G.O.

(The Delhi Bomb Outrage - Condemnation by Local Bodies - Resolutions passed.)

REFERENCE: G.O.No.178-79 (Ordinary) dated 6-2-1913,Public Department.

The following local bodies passed resolutions condemning the Delhi Bomb outrage. (1) Bellary Municipal Council (2) Karappuram Ezhava Sangam.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE GOS RELATING TO Swadeshi Movement agitation

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Reaction of public

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

(Delhi Bomb Outrage - Condemnation by local bodies - Resolutions passed).

REFERENCE: G.O.No.211-12 (Ordinary) dated 13-2-1913 Public department.

The following bodies passed resolutions condemning the Delhi bomb outrage (Public meeting at Bellary (2) Public meeting at Perambur (3) Public meeting at Trichinopoly.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE GOS RELATING TO Swadeshi Movement, political agitation 1901-1913.

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. Reaction (public)

Abstract of the G.O.

(Delhi Bomb Outrage - Condemnation by local bodies - Resolutions - Passed.)

REFERENCE /G.O.No.142-3 (Ordinary) dated 31-1-1913:Public Department.

The following bodies passed resolutions condemning the Delhi Bomb outrage (1) Municipal Council of ~~xx~~ Cochin (2) Municipal ~~Corporation~~ Council of Palghat (3) Municipal Council of Mangalore (4) Municipal Council of Tinnevelly (5) Municipal Council of Coimbatore.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE GOS RELATING TO

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE GO.

(Delhi Bomb-Outrage - Condemnation by local bodies. - Resolutions - Passed)

REFERENCE G.O.No.67-69 (Ordinary) dated 17-1-1913:Public Department.

The following bodies passed resolution condemning the Delhi bomb outrage.

(1) Municipal Council of Sri Rangam

(2) Municipal Council of Palamcottah

(3) Citizen meetings at Conjeevaram

(4) Council meeting at Panruti.

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Vernacular and Nespapers.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 917,(Confi)dated 4-9-1901, Public Dept.

CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Read the following paper:-

From J.P.Hewett, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India Home Department(Public), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla the 26th July 1901, No. 4551.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 526, dated the 23rd May 1901, forwarding a list of the Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular newspapers published during 1900 in the Madras Presidency and in the Native States of Hyderabad Mysore Travancore and Cochin together with the reports of the Government Translators upon the General tone of the Native Press and to convey the following remarks thereon.

2. The orders under which the annual reports on the Vernacular Press are submitted to the Government of India are contained in Foreign Department Resolution No. 1037-G-G., dated the 21st May 1880 and they prescribe that these reports should contain such information and observations as in the opinion of Local Governments ought to be laid before the Government of India. By this requirement it is meant that local Governments should notice the attitude of the Native Press towards the Policy of the Gover ment of India as well as that which they adopt in respect of local affairs. The present report on the vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular newspapers of the Madras Presidency and local Native States for the Year 1900 fails in the following respects to meet the wishes of the Government of India.

3. In the first place instead of receiving a consolidated report the Government of India are called

upon to deal with five different reports contributed respectively by the Government Translators of the Tamil, Telegu Malayalam Canarese and Urdu newspapers. This is in itself an inconvenience which can hardly be said to be counterbalanced by the manner ----in which they all are dealt with in the local Government's covering letter. In that letter such items of public interest as have been dealt with in the Vernacular Press are divided into six heads, viz., (1) Imperial Police, (2) Provincial Administration, (3) Administration of Native States, (4) Religious Social and Race questions (5) Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People, and (6) Summary. This division does not appear to the Government of India to be quite logical inasmuch as religious and race questions and the condition of the people might well fall and in some cases must fall, under the head of Imperial Policy or Provincial Administration: but in point of fact the only questions which have been touched on as dealing with Imperial Policy are questions relating to the Transvaal, China, Russia, Turkey and Egypt as to which the local press are necessarily ignorant. Everything else, whether referring to the policy of the Government of India or to merely local affairs, has been dealt with under some one or other sub-divisions and ostensibly without relation to Imperial Policy at all.

4. The Government of India also notice from a comparison of the figures given in the report under advertence with those of the previous year, that the Lokopakari is said to have doubled its circulation in a single year. It seems to them to be open to doubt whether so large an increase can actually have taken place. It is observed further that some of the Government Translators fail to state in their reports what papers have ceased to exist. For instance, the Arya Jana Prayan, which is shown in the list for 1899 is not entered in the list for

1899 is not entered in the list for 1900, but it is not stated anywhere that it has ceased to exist, Again the comments which have been made on the tone of many of the principal papers are word for word the same for many years past. It may of course be the case that the xxxx comments are in complete accordance with actual circumstances , but on the other hand the fact that they are reproduced verbatim year after year lays them open to the suspicion that they are merely entered mechanically and as a matter of course.

5. I am therefore, to invite the attention of the Government of Madras to the suggestion contained in paragraph 21 of Home Department letter, No. 2739, dated the 26th March 1901, that the reports on newspapers should be edited and revised in the Secretariat and to request that the Government of India may be furnished in future with an amalgamated report prepared in the Secretariat containing the substance of the reports of the Government Translators, which latter need not be submitted to the Government of India. In this connection I am to forward a copy of the "Memorandum on the Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Press of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1900 and to request that the report of the Madras Government may, if the Governor in Council sees no objection, be prepared in future on the lines of this memorandum, and that the points noticed in paragraphs 2 - 4 above may receive the attention of the Local Government.

ORDER - No. 917, Public, dated 4th September 1901.

Recorded for guidance.

2. Paragraph 4 of the letter read above will be communicated to the Translators to Government who will be requested to note carefully the points referred to by the Government of India, when drawing up their annual reports on the vernacular Press in future.

3. In supersession of paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 376,

Public dated 12th May 1891, the Translators to Government will be requested to submit their annual reports on the vernacular Press in print to the Public Department not later than the 1st March of every year.

(True Extract)

G.STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Swadeshi movement (1900-1914) Role of the Press (1907)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Vernacular and English Newspapers.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 32 (Confi)dated 11-1-07, Public (Press) Dept.

CONFIDENTIAL

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ the following paper:-

G.O.No. 35, Public dated 18th January 1895.

Order - No. 32 Public dated 11th January 1907.

In paragraph 3 of the Government Order read above, all District Magistrates, the Commissioner of Police, Madras and the Resident in Travancore and Cochin were requested to institute careful enquiries once in every three months, as to the circulation of the various vernacular newspapers published within their respective charges and furnish the Translators concerned with accurate information on the subject. While impressing upon these officers the necessity for a strict observance of the instructions the Government desires that similar information should also be furnished to the Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police Criminal Investigation Department and Railways, in respect of all English newspapers and periodicals.

2. In order to admit of the latest information being embodied in the quarterly statements of newspapers examined by the Criminal Investigation Department and the Translators which are now published with the first confidential weekly reports on the native owned English and the Vernacular papers printed in the months of January April July and October His Excellencythe Governor in Council considers it necessary that the required particulars should be brought up to the middle of the last month in each quarter and sent so as to reach the officers concerned before the end of that month.

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3. As regards the collection of statistics required for the preparation of the annual statements of newspapers and periodicals published in this Presidency, there is at present no uniform procedure. While the District Magistrates furnish the necessary particulars so far as the Vernacular papers are concerned, information in regard to the English and the foreign, i.e., Latin French etc., papers is received from the District Superintendents of Police. As it will be more convenient to obtain information about all the papers from one and the same source, the Government directs that the District Magistrates should, in future, furnish the required particulars not later than the 1st February commencing from the year 1908, in the form prescribed in G.O., No. 166 Public dated 1st February 1898. The Commissioner of Police Madras the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, and His Majesty's Consul, Pondicherry and Karaikal, will be requested to supply similar information concerning all the papers published within their respective charges.

(True Extract)

H.Bradley,

Ag. Chief Secretary.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Swadeshi Movement

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

(Increasing tendency - Newspapers - requested to intimate - District Magistrates, Commissioner of Police, His Majesty Cousel.)

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 322(Confidential) dated 10-4-1908, Public Dept.

As it had been brought to the notice of Government that there had been an increasing tendency to start newspapers dealing with political subjects; all the District magistrates; the Commissioner of Police Madras; the resident in Travancore and cochin and His Majesty's Consel at Pondicherry and Karikal were requested to intimate the fact of the appearances of any newspaper published in english to the C.I.D. and of any vernacular newspaper to the Translator, concerned as soon as it was started. The intimation should be accompanied by a specimen copy of the newspaper.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Swadeshi movement (1900-1914) Role of the Press (1909)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Issuing instructions in the matter of the selection of articles from Vernacular and Anglo Vernacular newspapers for inclusion in the - and ordering that a list of the newspapers published in this Presidency, should be attached to the....

REFERNENCE:-G.O.No. 105(Con)dated 12-2-1909, Public Department

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ORDER-- No. 105, Public dated 12th February 1909.

In continuation of G.O., No. 413, Public, dated the 16th May 1908, the Government direct that the following points be kept in view in the preparation of the weekly reports on vernacular newspapers:-

(1) Articles which are particularly violent in tone should be reproduced in full; those of milder tone being summarized briefly.

(2) While the reports should be so full as to give a good idea of what is being said on important questions, articles which either in themselves or because of the triviality of their subjects are unimportant should be excluded.

(3) A list of the newspapers published in this Presidency should be attached to the weekly reports.

(True Extract)

C.J.Weir,
Ag. Cheif Secretary.

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Swadeshi movement (1901-1914)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. Role of the Press (1909)

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Addressing the Government of India on the subject of u suggestions for the improvement of the tone of the Vernacular Press and of providing wholesome reading for the growing class of Indians who are literate in the vernacular only.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 548-49(Con)dated 2-8-1909, Public Dept.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ - the following papers:-

I

G.O.No. 724, Public dated 10th Sep.1907.

Abstract:- Communicating to the Government of India the views of the Madras Government on the subject of the legislation to be undertaken for the purpose of assuming some degree of control over the Newspaper Press in India.

II

Letter-- From Sir Harold Stuart, K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Political.)

To--the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.
Dated-- Simla, the 1st July 1909.
No. 972 (Confdl).

I am directed to refer to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 724, dated 10th September 1907, upon the question of amending the Press and Registration of Books Act XXV of 1867 Since the date of that correspondence changes have occurred in the political situation which have rendered less pressing the need for immediate legislation in the direction contemplated. As the Governor in Council is aware the policy of systematic enforcementof the existing law against sedition, which has been adopted in nearly every province for the past eighteen months, and the passing of the newspapers (Incitements to Offences) Act

1908, have had a marked effect in checking the graver manifestations of disloyalty in the Native Press. The result has been, upon the whole, a considerable improvement in the tone of the vernacular papers, and the Governor-General in Council believes that the existing law, if resolutely administered is not insufficient to enable the Government to deal adequately with journals which overstep the limits prescribed by the criminal codes. The improvement it is true, may not be lasting but for the moment, at any rate, it exists and must be admitted to render the case for further legislation less urgent. To these considerations must be added the beneficial effect which the announcement of the Reform scheme has exercised upon public opinion in all circles except those which are uncompromisingly hostile - an effect from which the Government of India are unwilling to detract by the introduction of a contentious measure of press control. For these reasons the Government of India have decided not to proceed for the present with any legislation which has for its object the imposition of further restrictions.

2. But although open sedition has to a great extent disappeared, the tone of many vernacular newspapers is still hostile. The intentions of the Government are misrepresented, the effect of their measures is distorted and criticism is only too frequently inspired by prejudice and distrust. A great deal of evil can be done and which has is done in this way without overstepping the letter of the penal law. The problem which has for some time past occupied the attention of the Government of India is to find an antidote to seditious writing which falls short of being an offence. It is a problem that is becoming more important as education spreads. If the common people whoknow only the vernacular and who read and listen to the reading of the vernacular press continue to be fed week by week with distorted facts and insidious deductions all tending to inspire dislike of British rule and if they never get an opportunity of hearing the other side, the result must be a gradually increasing

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estrangement. There appears to be no way of coping with this evil by any practicable press legislation, but something may be done to check it and neutralize its effect by providing wholesome literary food for the masses. The difficulty is to devise means of attaining this end, and it is upon this subject that I am now to invite the views and suggestions of the Government of Madras.

3. Various alternative remedies have been considered by the Government of India in the course of their examination of this question. The first and most obvious suggestions is that the Government should maintain newspapers of its own published in the principal vernaculars, This proposal has been considered at different times since 1860. In 1869 it was laid before the then Secretary of State, Sir Stafford Northcote, who condemned it on the ground that "the Government of India could not descend into the arena of controversial journalism without involving itself in "consequences which would be injurious to its dignity and to its authority." On the other hand a Government newspaper which was severely non-controversial would fail to produce the effect desired. It would necessarily be colourless and uninteresting; it would not command the confidence of the public; and the Government would incur all the odium which attaches to an official journal without securing any substantial compensatory advantage.

4. A further suggestion has been made to establish what may be described as a semi-official news agency, with the object of furnishing to the vernacular papers a true account of the acts or intentions of Government. This suggestion appears to the Government of India to be based on a misapprehension of the nature of the evil which it is desired to counteract. The news published by the Native press is not on the whole inaccurate, though the reports of local correspondents are frequently exaggerated. What it is desired to combat is not so much the propagation of false news as the perpetual preaching of false and malevolent views, and for this purpose a semi-official news agency would be almost entirely useless.

5. Yet another alternative has been put forward, namely to issue a vernacular gazette for circulation in the villages, or to make use of educational journals which exist already in some provinces. The scope of the latter would probably be too narrow to serve the object intended, while it is evident that district vernacular gazettes, which already exist in Madras, could not suitably be employed as an agency for presenting in argumentative form the Government point of view as opposed to that of the vernacular press.

6. There is, however, a further alternative which appears to the Government of India to have much to commend it. It is that the Government should support selected loyal vernacular journals by subscribing for copies to be distributed to village headmen, patwaris, schoolmasters, postmasters and the like, thereby introducing ⊗ of hostility to British rule. It may be objected that a journal thus assisted would differ in no respect from a regular official organ and would for that a journal thus assisted would differ in no respect from a regular official organ and would for that reason lack influence. This argument, the Government of India are disposed to thin,k, is overstated. The assisted papers would be conducted entirely by non-official agency, which would be free to criticize all acts and measures of the administration and to comment freely on political movements, the Government subscription being merely conditions on the maintenance of a proper tone. A few papers which combine independence of view with perfect propriety of attitude already exist and if by Government support, they could be multiplied or were able to extend the circle of their influence it can scarcely be doubted that much good would result.

[⊗ [illegible] every [illegible] village [illegible] newspaper which [illegible] animated [illegible] spirit]

7. The Government of India are fully aware of the arguments against subsidizing the press in any form but they think that in the peculiar circumstances, of this country a strong case can be made out for the proposed measure of support. In England the press has grown out of the endeavour of public opinion. In India, on the other hand, the views expressed in the Indian papers emanate from a small educated class in no

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way representative of India as a whole and instead of representing public opinion, they form it for the most part in a manner that is deliberately misleading and malevolent. Their views are addressed to a people who are qualified neither by education nor political training to assess them at their true value, while their credulity renders them prone to be led astray by any allegation, however outrageous which appeals to their prejudices or their passions. Hence, in the past, the vernacular papers in the hands of the people have for the most part been of a type which is calculated to promote hostility to Government and friction between classes and though (as will presently appear) it would be too much to say tat sober discussion can never prove attractive, yet extreme views and sensational statements do undoubtedly more readily catch the attention of an audience which has only a rudimentary education. It may be admitted that the ultimate remedy will be found in the spread of general education, but it may be generations before educational influences make themselves sufficiently felt and what is required is to find some antidote to the poisonous literature now supplied, and to find it immeidately. The aim of the Government of India in making the present proposal is to prevent the entire field of vernacular journalism from being occupied by the disaffected.

A paper somewhat of this type is in existence in Bombay where Mr. F.F.Gordon, editor of the Advocate of India has already with great enterprise established a Marathi weekly newspaper called Jagad Vritta.

As an alternative form of assistance it has been suggested that the Government should give a monopoly of advertisements printing-work at favourable rates, and similar favourable treatment but this method of support would be less easy to defend and would probably prove to be inadequate. Moreover, the object of the Government of India is to secure that each considerable village shall be supplied with a weekly instalment of wholesome newspaper matter, and this can be done most effectually by subscribing for a large number of copies of the paper and distributing them as proposed.

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11. If the direct assistance thus given were not sufficient, Local Governments could probably give further help by advertisements and contracts for printing, and perhaps in other ways; but the Government of India have little doubt that such assistance could be afforded without paying more than market rates, and without giving any monopoly, or exclusive privilege courses which they would deprecate.

12. Such ~~xx~~ papers, if not already in existence might be founded either as in the case of the Jagad Vritta, as a venture subsidiary to some Anglo-Indian paper of standing, which would control the business management the editing and composition being in the hands of the native staff, or they might be independent enterprise undertaken wholly by natives. Nor would the Government of India object to extending patronage to existing vernacular papers where any of the required type are found.

1 13. If by the measures mentioned above half a dozen sound vernacular papers could be brought to the doors of the people in parts of India where they are most wanted the Government of India believe that an important step would have been taken towards chekking the spread of disloyal views founded on ignorance of the true facts of the administration of the country. The Governor-General in Council would of course have preferred to leave the field to unassisted private enterprise, but experience has shown that that is impossible. An incidental advantage, which should not be overlooked will be that these papers may prove to be an object lesson to vernacular journalism and many tend to its improvement.

14. I am to request that the Government of India may be favoured, as early as possible with such remarks and suggestions as His Excellency in Council may be able to make on the above proposals.

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STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 549.

From

A.G.Cardww, Esq., I.C.S.,

Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Department.

To

The Secretary to the Government of India,

Home Department.

Dated Ootacamund the 2nd Aug. 1909.

Sir,

I am directed to reply to Home Department letter No. 972, dated 1st July 1909, on the subject of suggestions for the improvement of the tone of the vernacular press and of providigg wholesome reading for the growing class of Indians who are literate in the vernacular and the vernacular only.

I am directed to say that the Government of Madras agree generally with the Government of India in the opinions stated in paragraphs 3,4,5, and 6 of your letter. They consider it to be possible that good might be done byx the suggested distributaon of copies of selected vernacular journals among village headmen patwaris schoolmasters postmasters and the like, and are prepared to make an experiment in a few selected districts. Various vernacular journals (which ~~they~~ are independent in tone cannot be called disloyal, exist in this Presidency, and it would therefore be unnecessary to attempt to start new newspapers. The effect of Government subscription on a large scale to selected papers may perhaps be to render them dull and colourless and possibly obsequious, but in that case there will be no insuperable difficulty in transferring the subscription to a fresh paper. It is also possible that the knowledge that Government patronage is obtainable may have an indirect effect

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in improving the tone of papers which do not receive any subscription from the State. There seems no necessity to confine the Government subscription to a single journal in each vernacular and its distribution among several journals would probably make its efect more extended. His Exeellency in council would accordingly propose to subscribe expreimentally for one or more years for copies of one or more Telegu bi-weeklies or weekliesfor distribution in all important villages in the Godavari and Kistna districts, for Tamil bi-weeklies or weeklies for distribution in the Madura and salem districts, and for a Canarese paper for distribution in the South Canara and Bellary ~~dis~~ districts. At the end of a year the Collectors of the districts named should be in a position to form some estimate of the results of the experiment. It will be necessary to make proper arrangements to ensure that the newspapers are duly despatched ~~the~~ the villages officials for whom they are intended and that the editing of the papers does not deteriorate, but these are matters of detail which need not at present be enlarged upon. As the cost of the experiment will not be inconsiderable, as will be seen from the figures quoted in paragraph 5 supra the Government presume that the Government of India will be prepared to make a special grant to Provincial funds for the purpose. As the expenditure must appear in the public accounts and the fact of Government's subscriptions will be generally known, the Government would suggest that the matter be treated as falling within the scope of the Educational budget. One immediate result of any such action as this which is now suggested will no doubt be considerable and bitter criticisms in several of the vernacular newspapers. But the risk of this must be accepted.

7. I am also directed to say that His Excellency the Governor in Council is not in favour of the alternative forms of assistance to selected vernacular journals referred to in paragraphs 9 and 11 of your letter viz., the creation of a monopoly or the conferring of special advantages in the matter of Government advertisements; nor, so far as this Presidency is concerned, does

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he favour the suggestions in paragraph 12 of your letter that new journals should be started under the auspices of Government either as ventures subsidiary to some Anglo-Indian newspaper of standing, or as enterprises undertaken wholly by natives. The objections which render inadvisable the maintenance by Government of newspapers of their own apply, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, with almost equal force to the latter proposal, while a journal conducted under the supervision of an Anglo-Indian editor (apart from the question whether any individual of the necessary capacity could be found) would probably fail to secure popularity and it is likely that little care would be devoted to what would be regarded only as a secondary enterprise.

8. I am to add that His Excellency in Council agrees with the opinion expressed in the last sentence of paragraph 13 of your letter and considers that apart from the political objects which the Government of India have in view, an experiment on the lines indicated in paragraph 6 supra is worth trying if only with the object of raising the standard of vernacular journalism and supplying with wholesome reading the rapidly increasing part of the population which can read its own vernacular The Government of Madras, if they are permitted to try the experiment proposed by them, would make every endeavour to patronise the more ably conducted and independent journals.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A.G.Cardew,

Ag. Chief Secretary.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Swadeshi Movement & [illegible]

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

1901 to 1914 (Role of the Press

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

(Vernacular papers - prohibited - took steps - Government of India)

REFERENCE:-G.O.No.693(Confidential)dated 7-5-1910, Judicial Dept.

The Government of Madras informed the Government of India that they had already taken steps to prohibit the entry of all seditious vernacular newspapers into the Madras presidency which were published at Pondicherry.

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Swadeshi movement (1901-1914)
Role of the Press (1910)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Addressing the Government of India, Home Department, on the subject of special support of by Government.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 886(Confi)dated 26-9-1910, Public Dept.

CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Read the following paper:-

Letter- from the Hon'ble Mr. A.Earle C.I.E., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.
To - the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.
Dated-Simla the 12th May 1910.
No. 536, Political.

I am directed to reply to your letter No. 549, dated the 2nd August 1909, in which you furnished the Government of India with the views of His Excellency the Governor in Council on the subject of the proposal that Government should support selected loyal vernacular journals by subscribing for copies and distributing them to minor Government officials in rural areas in order to procure the dissemination of news of an impartial nature and animated by a spirit other than that of hostility to British rule.

2. The consideration of this question was for a time held in abeyance pending the decision of the proposals for dealing with the publication of seditious matter in the press, which have recently become law. But while the passing of the press Act gives Local Governments larger powers for the prevention of seditious publications it appears to the Governor-General in Council to be none the less necessary to essay the positive task of encouraging and assisting the dissemination of accurate information and sober opinions regarding the intentions and acts of the Government.

3. The Government of India gladly welcome, therefore, the assurance of His Excellency the Governor in Council that he

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is ready to give the experiment a trial, and I am now to ask that it may be undertaken as soon as the preliminary arrangements can be completed. The Government of India do not desire to insist on uniformity either in the method of selection of the journal or of its distribution in each province and they leave it to His Excellency the Governor in Council to decide in what manner the scheme can best be effected, whether by selecting existing vernacular journals for patronage by arranging for a vernacular edition of a native-owned paper now printed in English or by encouraging a newspaper venture of the kind referred to in paragraph 8 only of my letter No. 972 dated the 1st July 1909. I am to enclose a copy of a letter from Mr. F.F.Gordon dated the 16th August 1909, in which he further develops his idea and to say that though the Government of India are unable to recommend his scheme in its entirety, they think it possible that local journals, in some provinces at least may be glad to benefit, by Mr. Gordon's experience and may desire to come to some arrangement with him regarding the supply of illustrations and possibly of editorial matter.

4. With regard to the question of further encouraging the selected paper by giving it preferential advantages in the matter of Government advertisements, I am to say that in this direc direction also the Government of India desire to impose no general rule. They think however, that if the circulation of the paper is sufficiently wide to reach a large number of villages, it might be a distinct boon to the people, if, for instance, notices of attachment and sale were published in it, thus assisting to diminish the chances of fraudulent sale. Encouragement of this kind, though incidentally benefiting the paper subsidised can legitimately be recommended in the interest of good administration.

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5. Referring to the requ est contained in paragraph 6 of your letter that a special grant may be made to the Madras Government to enable them to meet the cost of the experiment I am to say that the duty of dealing with sedition is in every case essentially the duty of the Local Government, and that as the supply of a sound newspaper to the general public is merely one among the measures that are possible to this end the Government of India regret that they are unable to comply with the request They have no objection to the proposal that the expenditure should be treated in the public acounts as an item of the educational budget.

6. I am to request that the Government of India may be furnished with a report after the expiry of a year as to the measure of success achieved by this experiment.

Letter-from the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer, K.C.I.E.,
I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras
To - the Secretary to the Government of India Home Dept.
Dated Ootacamund, the 26th September 1910.
No. 886, Public.

I am desired to reply to your letter No. 536 of 12th May 1910 on the subject of special support of loyal vernacular journals by Government.

2. I am to say that having regard to the novel character of the procedure in question and to the fact that, with reference to paragraph 5 of your letter the expense involved would have to fall on Provincial funds, His Excellency the Governor in Council considered it desirable to limit the scope of the experiment in the first instance. It was accordingly decided that one Tamil and one Telugu paper should be selected for assistance by Government in the manner proposed, and that each of such papers should be circulated at Government expense to the headmen of other than petty villages and to all schoolmasters of recognized schools, in two districts. The issues to be thus patronized were to be weekly, and the general character of the paper to be assisted was to be as set forth in paragraph 8 of Sir Harold Stuart's letter No. 972 of 1st July 1909, illustrations

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being regarded as a sine qua non.

3. It was of course essential that the papers to be selected should be of a thoroughly satisfactory character, and on detailed inquiries being made in regard to this matter it was found that having regard to the tone and character of the existing newspapers or the outside connexions of their editors or proprietors, the Government would have to fall back on two relatively insignificant and uninfluential papers. Having regard to this fact, the Government in Council considers that such a measure would in effect amount to a confession of great weakness and would lay the Government open to criticism and ridicule. He considers ~~there~~-therefore that the enterprise which the Government of India have suggested could be undertaken with far more justification and far more chance of success by a special organization such as the Imperial League in Madras, with or without Government assistance, rather than by almost unknown local journals. The Madras Government therefore propose to defer further action in the direction suggested in your letter until they see whether the Imperial League may not be utilized in this respect.

4. I am to explain that the Imperial League, Madras, was formed in February last with the object of promoting loyalty to the British Raj, denouncing anarchy, sedition and lawlessness, encouraging the people to co-operate with Government explaining the character of Government measures, and combating misrepresentation of these. These objects are to be carried out by distributing leaflets and pamphlets in the various vernaculars of the Presidency by arranging lectures in important towns and villages and by disseminating healthy and useful literature with the help of district committees. Members of the League are required to sign a declaration of loyalty to constituted authority as a condition precedent thereto. There are at present about 35 members the large majority of whom are among the principal and influential zamindars of this Presidency. The League has so far offered prizes and medals for the best essays in Tamil Telegu and English on the subjects of "the benefits of British Rule in India" and "Loyalty to the British Raj."

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Swadeshi movement (1900-1914) Role of the Press (1911)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O. 130

Subsidiary Vernacular Nespapers - Recording Letter No. 223 dated 20-4-1911.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 469(Con)Dated 10-5-1911, Public Dept.

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 223.

From

M.S.D.Butler Esq., C.I.E.,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India,

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Home Department,

(Political.) Simla, the 20th April 1911.

Sir,

In continuation of my telegram No. 182, dated the 30th March 1911, I am directed to explain, for the information of His Excellency in Council, that the Secretary of State has desired that no further action be taken in the matter of subsidising vernacular newspapers until the results of the experiment which is being made in the provinces of Bengal and Eastern Bengal & Assam have been observed.

2. I am accordingly to request that no further steps m~~a~~y be taken in connection with the scheme without a previous reference to the Government of India.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

M.S.D. BUTLER.

Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.

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~~1901 to 1914~~

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOS RELATING TO Swadeshi Movement & ... 1901 to 1914

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. (Role of the Press

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

(Enquiry by the Government of India regarding subsdising selected loyal vernacular journals - Government of Madras' reply.)

REFERENCE: G.O.NO.88 (Confidential) dated 24-1-1911:Public Dept.

The Government of India asked the Government of Madras to report confidentially what action was taken by them in giving effe effect to scheme subsidizing selected loyal vernacular journals as done in Bengal. The Government of Madras replied that so far no action was taken in that direction.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Swadeshi Movement & Polit

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Role of the Press

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Indian Press Act, 1910 - Furnishing the Government of India with information regarding the proscription of seditious pamphlets in this Presidency.

REFERENCE: G.O.No.2421 (Confidential) dated 27-11-1913. Judl. Dept.

No. 704.

From

The Hon'ble Mr. H.Wheeler, C.I.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India,

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Home Department -
(Political)

Simla, the 28th October 1913.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to the Home Department letters noted in the margin on the subject of the intercommunication between local Governments of orders passed under section 12(1) of the Press Act and to state that attention has recently been drawn to instances of the absence of co-ordination between local Governments in proscribing documents. For example, the issue of a paper published within the jurisdiction of one local Government has been proscribed by another local Government before the former has taken any disciplinary action, and documents have been proscribed in one province when they have been allowed to circulate freely in another without prohibition.

(Margin: Letter No. 324, dated the 1st March 1910, Paragraph 6. Letter No. 763, dated the 10th August 1910.)

2. It is not expedient that these inconsistencies should exist, and it would seem that there is room for improvement in the present methods of communication. Where a document which it has been decided to proscribe, has been published within a

province, prompt communication of the notification by post to the other local Governments may probably suffice, but where the place of publication is outside the jurisdiction of the local Government proscribing it, it is for consideration whether telegraphic intimation should not be sent to the local Government within whose jurisdiction the document was published of the intention to proscribe, in order to allow or practically simultaneous proscription in the latter province, if this course was considered expedient.

3. There are possibly other difficulties which may have been experienced in securing complete co-ordination between local Governments or which have already been disclosed in the practical working of the section and I am to request that the Government of India may be informed of any such cases which may have arisen, as also of the remedies applies or suggested. It should be stated in particular what procedure is followed, if the local Government desires to consider the prohibition of a document of which no copy is actually before it at the moment, although it is aware from the notifications of other provinces that the document has been proscribed elsewhere.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant.

(Sd.)H.WHEELER.

Secretary to the Government of India.

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JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Letter No. 2421 Dated 27-11-1913.

To

The Secretary to the Government of India,

Home Department.

Sir,

In reply to your letter No. 704, dated 28th October 1913, I am directed to state that this Government have as yet in no instance proscribed documents on the strength of the receipt from another local Government of their proceedings under section 12 (1) of the Press Act.

2. The practical difficulty referred to by you in para 3 of your letter has, however, come under consideration, and the procedure at present followed is that the D.I.G., C.I.D., is asked on receipt from any local Government of a notification of proscription in English, Hindustani or a south Indian Vernacular, (1) whether the publication has been found to be circulating in this Presidency, and (ii) if so, to supply Government with a copy.

3. The Governor in Council agrees with the Government of India in considering that, when a local Government wishes to proscribe a document published in British India but outside its jurisdiction, telegraphic intimation of such intention should immediately be sent to the local Government within whose jurisdiction the document was published. Where the document proscribed has been published within the province itself, prompt communication of the notification is at present always sent by post to the other local Governments.

The Governor in Council would not ordinarily make an order under sec.12. in respect of a document which he has not seen. I am to suggest that when a local Government communicates to another local Government an order under Sec 12. it should also send a copy of the proscribed document.

4. In conclusion I am to point out that it hardly seems necessary to communicate with other local Governments except when

the proscribed document is in a language which is used in the other province. This Government for example would not communicate to other local Governments orders regarding documents proscribed in Tamil, Telegu or Malayalam .

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Swadeshi movement & Political agitation 1901 to 1914
IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
(Proscribed literature 1910)

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

("Ca Ira" - Objectionable-forfeited - declared)

REFERENCE:-G.O.No.359(Confidential)Dated 8-3-1910, Judicial Dept.

The Government of Madras declared forfeited an objectionable pamphlet entitled "Ca Ira" Published in Paris by Edward Holton James.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Swadeshi movement & Political Agitation

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. 1901 to 1914

(Proscribed literature (1910)

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

("India" and Suryodayam" - Objectionable matters - forfeited)

REFERENCE:-G.O.No.424(Confidential)dated 18-3-1910, Judicial Dept.

The Government of Madras declared forfeited objectionable newspapers in tamil entitled "India" and "Suryodayam" published from pondicherry.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Swadeshi Movement & Political Agitation 1901 to 1914

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. (Proscribed literature)

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

(Objectionable books - forfeited & declared.)

REFERENCE:-G.O.No.471(Confidential)dated 30-3-1910, Judicial Dept.

The Government of Madras declared forfeited the following objectionable books and papers. (1) The Indian war of independence ~~book~~ of 1857 (2) entitled "The Talvar" (3) The Pamphlet entitled" ~~choose~~ choice of Indian princess.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Swadeshi Movement & Pol...

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. 1901-57/914

(Proscribed literature...

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

("Bande Mataram" - tamil newspaper - forfeited)

REFERENCE:-G.O.No.592(Confidential)dated 18-4-1910, Judicial Dept.

The Government of Madras declared forfeited a newspaper entitled "Bande Mataram" purporting to be printed in Geneva.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Swadeshi Movement & Political

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. 1901 to 1964

(Proscribed literature

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

"Liberator" - took action - Government of Madras.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No.603(Confideitnal)dated 20-4-1910, Judicial Dept.

The Government of Madras directed the postmaster General of Madras and the custom authorities working under the board of Revenue to take action against the paper named "Liberator" published in Paris by Edward Holton James.

Pro. Nos. Madras Presidency (Proscribed literature)

7 L.W.R. Cn.168 141 279

G.O. No.753. dt. 21.5.1910. Judicial, Confidential.

Sub:- "Indian Home Rule". Translation of "Hind Swarajya" by M.K. Gandhi - Proscribed.

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"Hind Swarajya" was written by M.K. Gandhi in Gujarati language, published at the International Printing Press Phoenix, Natal. It was translated into English under the title of 'Indian Home Rule.'

In the Preface the author refers to the action taken by Government against the original work and says that action hastened the preparation of the English translation.

"Mr. Gandhi represents himself as the Editor of "Indian Opinion" a paper in Natal and expounds his views on Swaraj in the form of a dialogue between himself as editor and his reader who seems to represent the views of young men who call themselves extremists or Advanced party.

Nowhere the author of the book advocates revolt or the use of physical force against British Government in India. But he openly advocates passive resistance to subvert British supremacy. He advises all people not to co-operate with the Government. If this idea take hold of the mind of young inexperienced men, it might lead to systematic strikes among Government servants of various classes, as well as public works such as Rlys., Post, Telegraph etc. The sooner it is suppressed, the better".

Notes by the Government of Madras. "The writer loathe or affects to loathe, western civilization and its material adjuncts, especially trade, railways, lawyers, and education, and it is clear that he regards the British raj and the civilization it represents as an evil factor in Indian conditions. His ideal is an India from which Englishmen would either have to depart altogether or would remain as Indians, having adopte the Indian languages and civilisation.

"The writers' ideal is ethical rather than political. He evokes from the imaginary past an Indian civilization in which alone the ideal character can find room to ground.

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"When he attempts to deal with the question of the Government of his ideal state, he loses himself in a somewhat vague individualism. But his attitude towards the English and their administration is marked by the following concerte assertions:-

(i) English politicians are dishonest and unscrupulous and English newspapers are imbued with a partisan spirit.

(ii) English administration in India rests upon the courts and then again upon lawyers, who are corrupt from top to bottom.

(iii) The members of the English nation who have settled in India are of an inferior stamp to their countrymen at home.

(iv) The continuance of the English In India depends entirely upon their adoption of oriental languages and civilization. If they fail to conform to this condition, India will be made too hot to hold them."

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Swadeshi Movement

1910

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

(Proscribed

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

("The Indian sociologists" - prevent the import - requested post master-General - Madras Government)

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 1060 (Confidential)dated 15-7-1910, Judicial Dep

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The Government of Madras requested the post Master-General of Madras; and the Board of Revenue ~~take active steps to~~ prevent the import ~~of the Newspaper entitled "India n sociologists"~~ in the Madras ~~Presidency~~. to instruct postal & Custom authorities to take active steps to prevent the import of the Newspaper entitled "Indian Sociologists" in the Madras Presidency.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.O.S RELATING TO Swadeshi Movement

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

(Newspapers - prevent - request - post-Master-General-Madras Government)

REFERENCE:-G.O.No.1168 (Confidential)dated 12-8-1910, Judicial Dept.

The Government of Madras requested the post-master-general of Madras and the Board of Revenue to instructive the postal and custom authorities working under them to take active steps to prevent the import of the following newspapers and books into the Madras Presidency. (1)Justice a newspaper published in London. (2) A leaflet headed Bandemataram entitled "A message to the people of India"and signed by Bhikaji cama (3) The Indian martyry - victim of British Brutality - A post card issued by the free Hindustan publishing society

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Swadeshi movement (19.. Proscribed literature (1..

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

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ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Issuing a notification under section 12 (1) of the - in respect of a seditious pamphlet purporting to have been printed in Madras entitled "Oath of Admission into the New Bharata Association".

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REFERENCE:-G.O.No.1056, 27th June 1911, (Conf) Judicial Dept.

OATH OF ADMISSION INTO THE NEW BHARATA ASSOCIATION.

The English enemy has entered our country and goes back after incessantly draining our property and honour for the last one hundred years. A violent frenzy has sprung up in our country to fight with this man and drive him out and firmly establish freedom and righteousness in our land. The enemy has made many arrangements to suppress this Frenzy. But this frenzy, without being suppressed by the device of the enemy, is spreading like wild fire everywhere because God has willed that the Faringhees should leave this country before the year Ananda; according to the words of Vedavyasa. The white empire will be ruined between the years Nandana and Ananda and for that reason the great sages and men who have attained the Siddhis (supernatural powers obta by abstract devotion) are standing in the background and guiding in this previous taks. Certain means are required for its sprea in that manner and these are the secret associations.

The New Bharata is the most famous of the secret associ. This has spread throughout the Aryavaratha. When war is begun within a short time those who conduct this will come forward openly. As this is the time of preparation, they are writing such pamphlets and doing such other things as will create a zeal for liberty in the people.

Whoever has Aryan blood running in his body; whowever . a devotion for righteousness and a hatred for unrighteousness. a desire for truth and an aversion for falsehood; whoever has courage manliness, and a thirst for the acquisition of fame;

whichever Aryan's moustache quivers on seeing the Faringhee cor
cting himself gorgeously with authority in our Aryan land; which
ever Aryan's mind is eagerly fluttering to recover Aryavaratha f.
the hands of the Faringhee, and placing the unsurpassed crown of liberty on its beautiful head to remove famine and disease from the country and to create happiness, wealth and luck such an Aryan is fit to take the oath given below and join the association.

If one is full of devotion for his country the knowledge of the place, where the leaders of the new Bharata are, will be created of its own accord.

The question may arise whether this being a secret association its oath and affairs can be published like this. Before stating the oath we will give a reply to this question.

This movement is one which has been set on foot to lift up a country-a race. It is impossible to keep this and its means secret. Besides it will impede the very work. If the existence of an association called New Bharata is kept secret how many p persons will join it? Or if each man is to go directly and join it how many days will it take? It ix will take a Manwanthara (age of a Manu)

How long was it possible to keep the birth of Krishna secret Was it not known to Kamsa that Krishna was born and was being bred up in Gokulam for the very purpose of killing him? In the same manner the Faringhee who is the Kamsa of the present day, knows that the New Bharata has now grown up and is playing in Aryavartha with wonderful strength. Because has not the time arrived when he should cease to be? Therefore, this pamphlet does not give any new information to the Faringhee which he does not know. Who will say that a matter, which is known to the Faranghee, should not be intimated to our Aryan people?

Nevertheless, the secret association is only a secret association; because the enemy does not in the least know who are the leaders or managers of this association, which is its head-quarters, what work it does and how it does it. All

its business is done only by signals and not by correspondence. All its blows will fall only like a thunderbolt in utter darkness. Only the fall of the blow will be known. It will be utter darkness both before and behind! Therefore this is indeed a secret association.

May the Aryans take this oath and immediately start the efforts to recover the country from the hands of the enemy! What has to be done later will be published from time to time by means of pamphlets.

If one wishes to know other matters, let him go to the head-quarter s referred to above and learn.

The oath.

Aum, I bow to my mother:

I swear on the Lord of the Universe;

I swear on mother Bharata;

I swaear on the Aryan heroes who have made a gift of their blood for the purpose of freeing mother Bharata from the English Faringhee:

I swear on the intense hatred I have for creulty injustice wickedness and despotism:

I swear on the sense of shame felt in my mind by the thought that when I stand before the people of other countries I have no right whatever in my country, that my country itself is not mine, and that my country has not even a flag of its own;

I swear on the past greatness of my country; I swear on its present wretchedness:

I swear on my precious Aryan mothers, who are shedding a flood of tears with fluttering lives and broken hearts and becoming hopeless on seeing their childedren dying either in prison or on the scaffold or on account of having been transported or shot by a gun;

I swear on the Gd of Virture who has lost his strength by the wickedness of the Faringhee.

Having taken these vows, I - (Name of the man who takes the vow) have come to the conclusion----

that God has issued a command to Aryavartha to show the path of righteousness to the world which is agitated not knowin the difference between good and evil, and that it is the duty of every Aryan to obey that command implicitly and destroy unrighteousness as mentioned above;

that we cannot attain that Swaraj unless we wage a great war with and drive out the English whitemen who have unjustly wrested our country and are ruling it despotically;

that when God has created us as one race, and especially as the Aryan race, He has also given us the strength to live with liberty and every Aryan is imbued with all that strength; and

that righteousness consists only in offering our body, wealth and life all the three for this purpose of establishing righteousness and that union and pertinacity are the cause of strength, and I join the righteous association called the New Bharata an association composed of those who follow the same printiple.

I take a vow--

that I shall strive to the last, with the above-mentioned persons to make Aryavartha a race having free popular rights;

that I shall incessantly preach to the people of my country by all means possible for me either by writing or by words or by action, the objects of New Bharata - that is union righteousness and liberty;

that I shall carry out the orders issued by those who are from time to time elected as leaders of the New Bharata in accoordance with the aim of the New Bharata even by sacrificing my lif

That I shall not divulge those orders, the names of the members of the association, and its other affairs, even at the risk of losing my life; and

that I shall help my brethren of the New Bharata in all ways by deed counsel and money.

If I betray any matter mentioned in this oath may the sever kinds of hell be my lot! May perpetual disgrace be attached to my name, as in the case of Goswami, Goraker and the P[illegible] murderer who betrayed Umaithoorai Padshah !

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May I maintain this vow properly and work so as to acqui. everlasting fame for my name, and liberty for my precious åand of Bharata!

Aum Vandemataram.

Letter--from the Hon'ble Mr. P.S.Sivaswami Aiyar, C.I.E.,
Advocate-General, Madras.
To-the Chief Secretary to Government.
Dated-Ootacamund, the 24th June 1911.

I have gone through the Tamil pamphlet entitled "Oath of Admission to the "Abhinava Bharata Samajam" and have no hesitation in saying that it is of a most inflammatory character and that action ean be taken in respect of it under section 12 of the Indian Press Act of 1910.

Order-No. 1056, Judicial dated 27th June 1911.

The following notification will be published in the Fort St. George Gazettee:-

NOTIFICATION.

Whereas a Tamil pamphlet issued under the heading "Oath of Admission into the new Bharata Association" and purporting to have been printed at Madras contains matter which in the opinion of the Governor in council has a tendency to excite disaffection towards the Government and is therefore of the nature described in section 4 sub-section (1) of the Indian Press Act 1910, the Governor in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 sub-section (1) of the said Act, declaraes that all copies of the said pamphlet are forfeited to His Majesty.

(True Extract)

H.A.Stuart,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE GOS RELATING TO SWADESHI MOVEMENT AND POLITICAL AGITATION 1911-14 IN THE MADRAS PRESDIENCY

Abstract of the G.O.

("Yugantar Circular - The Delhi Bomb" - Proscription Ordered)

REFERENCE: G.O.No.505 (Confidential), dated 13-3-1913: Judicial Department.

The Government of Madras Proscribed under Press Act 1910 all copies of a pamphlet entitled "Yugantar Circular - The Delhi Bomb".

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EXTRACTS FROM THE GOS RELATING TO SWADESHI MOVEMENT AND AGITATION 1901-14 IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Abstract of the G.O.

("Liberty 20th July 1913, Awake, arise and stop not till the goal is reached" - Proscription - Orders passed).

REFERENCE: G.O.No.1876 (Confidential) dated 13-9-1913, Judicial Department.

The Government of Madras had proscribed a leaflet entitled "Liberty on 20th July 1913, Awake, arise and stop not till the goal is reached".

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EXTRACTS FROM THE GOS RELATING TO SWADESHI MOVEMENT AND POLITI-

MOVEMENT 1901-14 IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY 307

Abstract of the G.O.

("Come over into Macedonia and help us" - Pamphlet - Proscribed).

REFERENCE: G.O.No.1441 (Ordinary) dated 18-7-1913: Judicial Department.

The Government of Madras proscribed the Pamphelt entitled "Come over into Macedonia and help us" under section 12 of the Indian Press Act.

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